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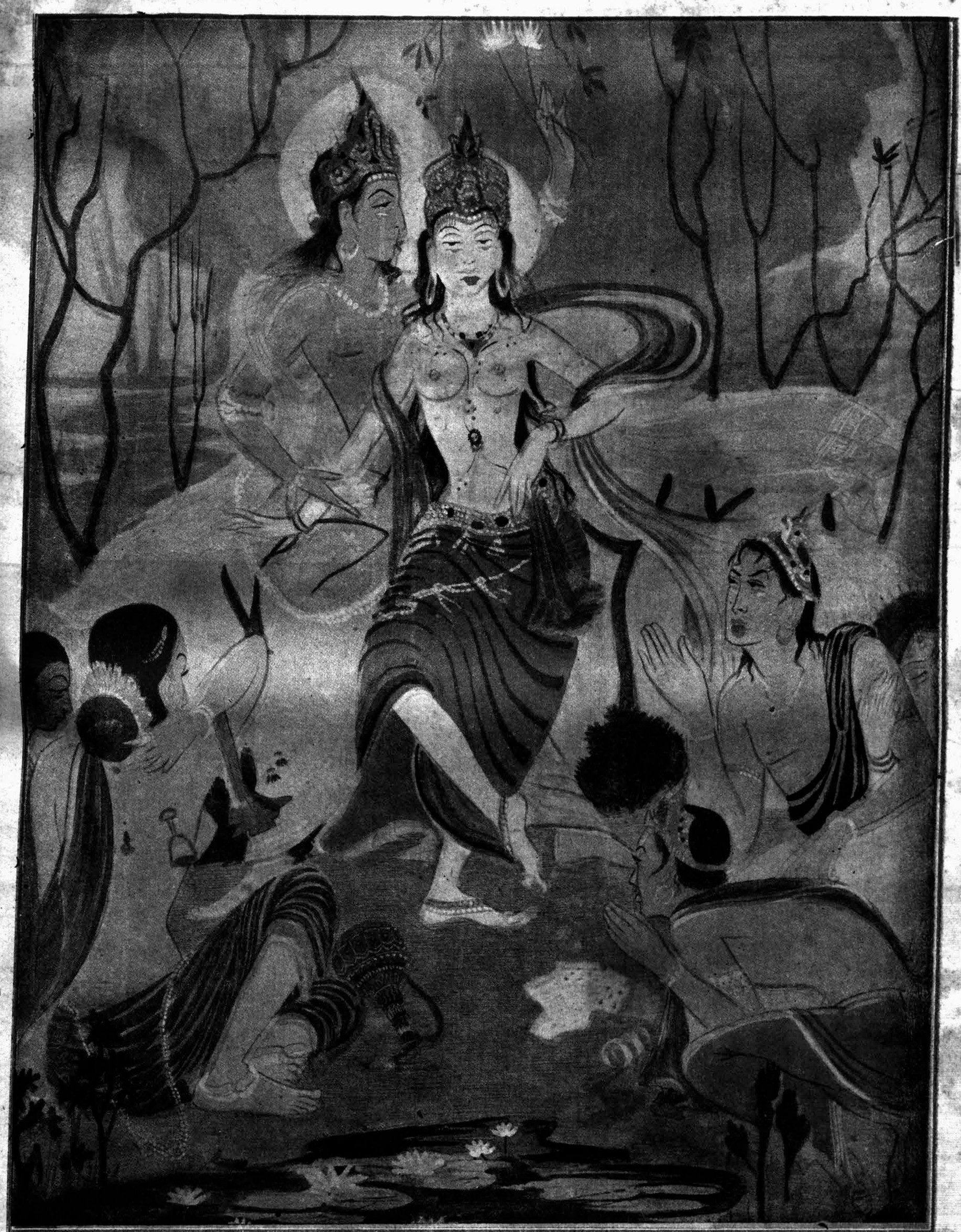
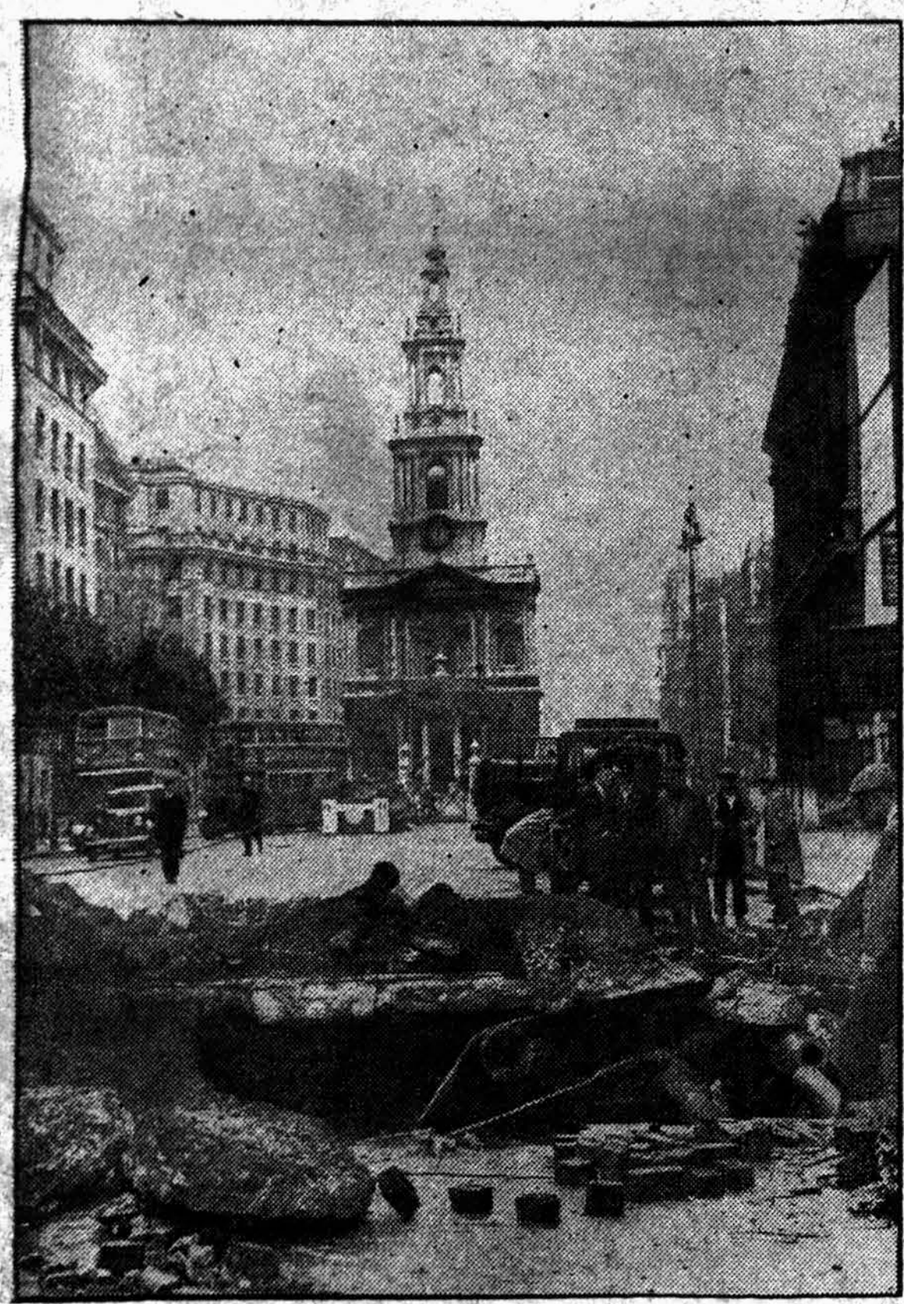


PLEASE SEE THA

(Left) A woman and children, bombed out of their homes by Nazi raiders, driving past ruined buildings as they left the East End of London in search of new shelter. *(Right)* Display dummies "rescued" from a damaged shop in Oxford Street.

A dog injured during Nazi air raid receiving medical attention at Canine Defence League Hospital.

Householders salvaging furniture after their homes in London had been damaged in a Nazi air raid.



A large bomb crater in the Strand, London. In the background is the Church of St. Mary-le-Strand.

The King and Queen viewing the damage at the cinema attached to Madame Tussauds.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: DECEMBER 1, 1940.

INDIA & CEYLON

1—Woeful Plight Of Immigrants

BY

DHARAM YASH DEV

ALTHOUGH strictly speaking the present-day Indo-Ceylonese relations are just over a century old, the two neighbours, India and Ceylon, have intimately known each other for no less than 2,500 years.

The sceptic may discount the story of the traditional bridge built by Rama across the shallow straits far back in antiquity and in the hoary past, but he cannot deny the existence beneath the angry waves passing between the Gulf of Manar and the Bay of Bengal, across the Palk Straits, of an elevated ridge or bank, which supports this theory. Whether such a bridge was ever built by the mythological monkey-god, Hanuman, does not matter to-day. But there is historical evidence which proves that the Sinhalese race of to-day has descended from Prince Vijaya, a son of Bengal, who had gone to the little Island long before the birth of Christ.

Since then centuries have rolled by and princes and preachers from Hindustan have invaded the little Island—"a pendant attached to the tapering foot of Mother-India"—and have made Lanka their home. With them they brought their many "mantras" and messages and their varying modes of life and their customs and conventions, all differing in details but not very dissimilar in essentials. With these "mantras" and messages they linked the two countries together and strengthened by cultural concord the ties of historic associations and geographical proximity. And even to-day, after so many centuries of trials and travail, the two people, Indians and Ceylonese, see throughout that distant past, a continuity of life and hear lingering echoes, though of varying pitches, still essentially the same—a constant reminder of our common heritage.

Advent Of Buddhism

Buddhism came to Ceylon about 300 B.C. when Prince Mahindra from India came to settle in Lanka Desh. The message of Gautama thus brought from India and preserved by the Singalese invaders made this little Island a highly civilized country and an important centre of culture and faith which expanded and made rapid progress till about 300 A.D. when the period historically known as Sinhalese Mahavansa came to a close.

From 300 A.D. onward begins the second period, that of Sulavansa during which invasions and conflicts with the Tamils, Pandyans and Cholas from South India were the order of the day. For about a thousand years, till about 1,500 A.D., except for a brief period of fifty years about 1,150 A.D., there were constant warfares in which the Sinhalese defenders did rather badly and the Tamils got a foothold and imposed their culture on the people of Ceylon.

From the beginning of the 16th century Ceylon came in contact with various European Powers and waves of successive settlers from Portugal and Holland and Moorish traders brought and sold their merchandise in the market places and village squares of the little villages of Ceylon. The English conquered the land toward the end of the 18th century and for six years Ceylon formed a part of the Madras Presidency, when in 1802, it became a British Crown Colony inhabited by a mixed crowd of races and religions—descendants of Moors and Portugese, of Dutch and English, of Tamils and Singalese, still conversing in their own dialects and languages.

Economic Exploitation

The economic exploitation of the land began with the coming of the English, who discovered in its moderate temperature, ample rainfall and a rich tropical vegetation, immense sources of raw material which their own Island home could not produce. They needed cheap and plentiful supply of labour which Ceylon could not provide and thus began from India the systematic emigration of labour, shiploads of men and women, mostly recruited from South Indian villages. Year after year their numbers swelled and though a large proportion of them always returned to their own native homes, in about a hundred years nearly a million Indians had gone and settled in Ceylon.

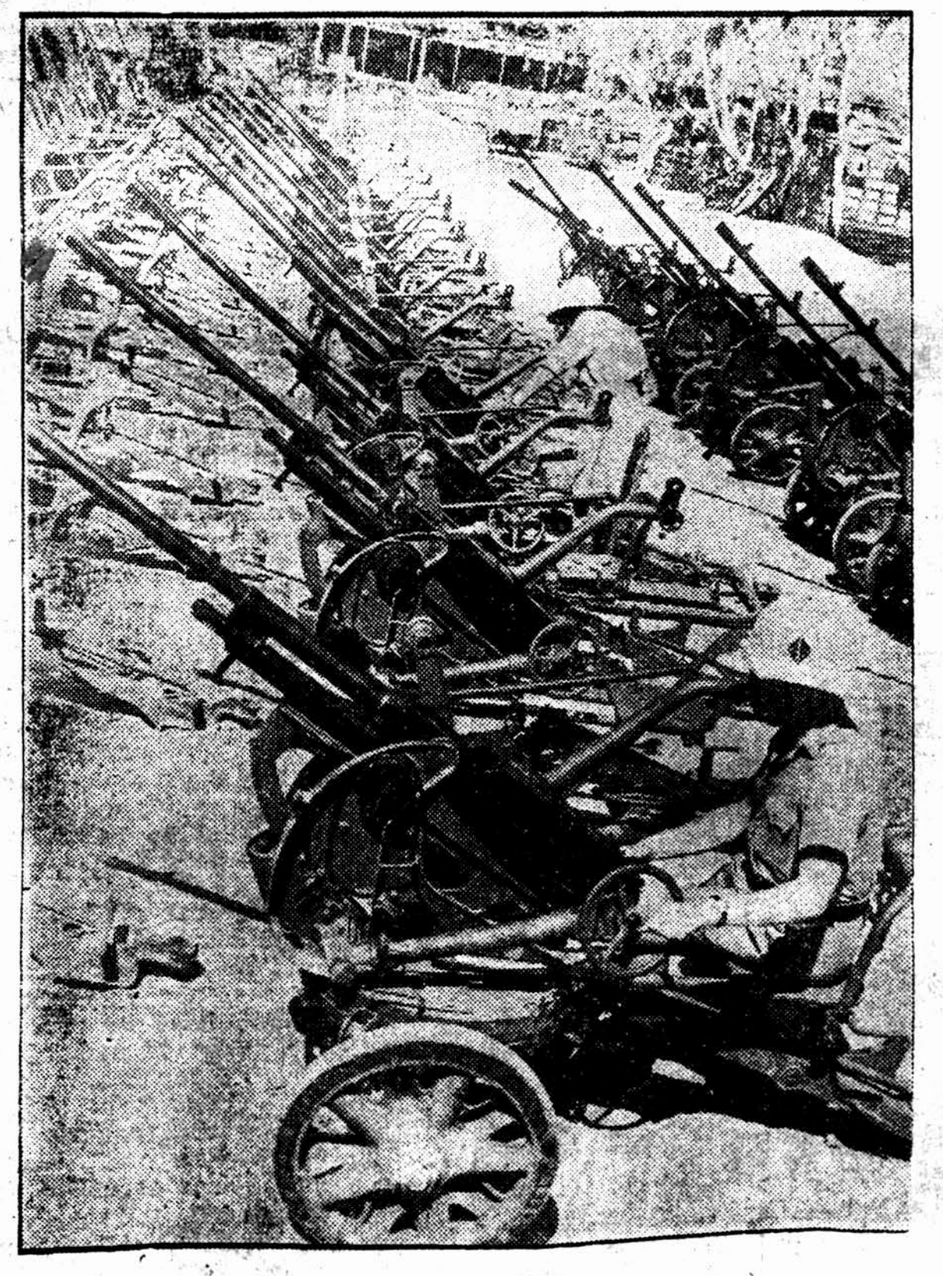
Though the vast majority of these people were employed as Estate labourers, nearly 250,000 were non-estate workers, those employed in Government dockyards, municipal services, teachers, merchants, doctors, and bankers and many others engaged in numerous other trades and professions. Throughout these years all was well and the natives of the land and outsiders lived as friends. The Indians gave to the land their best and made Ceylon "a smiling garden in the tropical zone of Asia" and a paradise of the East! India also sent to Ceylon, the famous Nattukotai Chettiars, and the Bohras and Memons from Cutch and Gujerat. From Sindh came the famous merchants who monopolized the trade in Silk and curios and who not only made money and became rich but won over the hearts and confidence of others.

Indians Made Scapegoats

In 1929 and 1930 came the great depression which swept the whole world and in this little Island, many firms, big and small, crashed and many houses of repute became bankrupt. The estates reduced their labour force and the Government began a policy of drastic retrenchment. This coincided with the era of Reforms and New Constitutions and gave to hot-headed politicians an excuse to curse the "outsiders and intruders" and thus appeal to the narrow patriotic sentiments—an easy vote-catching device. As Indians happened to be the largest minority community they became the proverbial scapegoat and had to face all the wrath and anger of the orators and agitators.

Various proposals, inside and outside the legislature, were made to harass our nationals and a sort of war was declared on all that was Indian. Directly and indirectly estate labourers were deprived of their limited rights and privileges. Riots and strikes followed. Indian shops were boycotted and Indian merchants maltreated. People were not

(Continued on Page 27)



Breda guns, ammunition and other equipment captured from the Italians in the Western Desert Operations.

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Did You Live Before?

Baffling Tales Of Reincarnation

WE have no absolute proof that we live again on this plane except in the shape of our descendants. Circumstantial evidence: yes. A very different matter, but even this crumb is comforting, for the welter of proof that reincarnation is a fact is almost overwhelming. One does not include the stories told by those who imagine they have been great men and women centuries ago, usually someone glamorous and romantic and fascinating, like Cleopatra or Caesar or Jenghiz Khan. Their stories are to be utterly discounted or termed euphemistically the products of wish-fulfilment, writes H. Harvey-Day in "Prediction".

But there are queer cases for which even medical men and scientists cannot account. Take this case and make of it what you like:

He Talked Burmese!

In 1907 a Mr. George Carter joined the Royal Irish Rifles and was stationed at Aldershot. He was 19 at the time and the men in his company swore that he spoke German in his sleep! The "spy scare" was then at its height, so Carter was paraded before the C.O. and closely questioned. Needless to say, he knew nothing about the whole business. Later he was sent to India and in 1909 to Maymyo, in Upper Burma. He continued talking the strange language, which was now recognized as Burmese, in his sleep.

One morning he fell into a coma and remained unconscious for 19 days. Three times a week his hands and wrists swelled to twice their size and his tongue became bruised and swollen. As his case baffled everyone, he was removed to Lebong, Darjeeling, in India, and placed under the care of Sir Frederick Treves.

Almost the whole time he was in hospital he babbled continually in Burmese, and Indian doctors assisting in the case were convinced that Carter was a genuine reinearnation. Ultimately he was invalided out to England, and when he recovered all he could remember was being chased round a temple by Burmese monks clad in yellow robes, and armed with sharp, long knives.

As he did not know a single word of Burmese in his waking hours, he believes that he must have lived in Burma centuries ago, and his present suffering is payment for errors committed in a past existence.

Ancient Lovers

Some years ago a woman named Ada McLaren, of Torrington Square, London, had her last reincarnation revealed to her by a Hindu seer. He informed her that she was formerly the daughter of an Assyrian merchant and had a secret lover known as Merom-of-the-Oasis. But she was snatched from him, and married off to a Roman legionary stationed at Jerusalem. So she dedicated her life to revenge and swore to kill the person who had come between them, but by sheer accident killed her lover instead.

A tale of this kind seems unadulterated drivel, but to this good lady the revelation was so vivid that she wrote the story in novel form. And when it was finished, a publisher considered it powerful and interesting enough for publication.

"Very pleasant," the confirmed sceptic will say, "I wish all my dreams proved as profitable." But there is a sequel.

Two days after the publication of the novel a young man called to see the author, and she recognized him instantly as Merom-of-the-Oasis, her former lover! He told her that his reincarnation had been revealed to him in China by a Buddhist priest during childhood, and he, too, had written a story about it. He had the MS. with him, and one could see by the state of the discoloured paper and faded ink that it was written years ago. His tale tallied identically with that of the recently published book, though his narrative was told from the angle of the disappointed lover, and he too had named the man in the story Merom-of-the-Oasis!

The odds that two similar reincarnations will live again in the same city and write complete, detailed stories about their former lives, and that these accounts shall agree in detail, are many billions to one, and far, far beyond those of mere coincidence.

She Was Senora

An extraordinary case which bears examination is that of Iris Farczady, fifteen-year-old daughter of a Budapest engineer, who lay critically ill with influenza. At one period they thought she was dead. But she recovered, and when she spoke it was not in her native tongue, but in fluent Spanish!

She addressed her mother as "Senora," and declared, "I am Senora Lucia Altarez de Salvio, I was the wife of a working man in Madrid, and have 14 children. I was forty years old and rather ill, or at least I thought I was dying.

"Now I have recovered here in this strange country and wonder what has happened to me. I am sorry, I cannot speak Hungarian."

This happened in 1933, and since then her family has had to learn Spanish and teach her Hungarian, which she speaks with a strong Spanish accent. Scientists who investigated the case are frankly puzzled, for she sings Spanish songs, prepares special Spanish food and describes portions of Madrid with great accuracy, though she has never been outside Hungary. But she thinks she is Spanish and is really broken-hearted at being separated from what she thinks is her own family in Madrid. Her father and mother she regards as very kind people, but not her parents, as they make themselves out to be.

Why does Iris Farczady speak Spanish fluently? How can she describe accurately streets and houses and scenes which she has never seen? Did her former self take charge of her body at the period when the doctors imagined she was dead? If so, are our otherselves hovering somewhere in space waiting to be joined by our present-selves when we die? Perhaps each reincarnation is but a complement of the whole and each self but a facet of an enormous spiritual jig-saw puzzle.

Shocking Experience

There are many cases which baffle, and we have no alternative but to term them reincarnations. For instance, a Mr. C.F.S. Hill, of Cardiff, amazed his teachers at school by his graphic and unusual descriptions of Brazilian and South American country, and his knowledge of their customs and even language. He also had a recurring dream that he lived in South America and met a violent death at the hands of jungle tribes.

After leaving school he obtained a position as steward on the Royal Mail liners running between England and South America, where everything seemed vaguely familiar. He anticipated street names and found his way about towns like Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Buenos-Aires with the ease of one who has previously lived there.

During one voyage a Danish author and traveller was taken aboard at Santos, and when he met Mr. Hill, stared at him curiously and invited him down to his cabin.

"Have you got good nerves?" he said. "For I've something of a shock for you."

"I have," answered Mr. Hill, at which the Dane brought a hand from behind his back. In it was a human head, shrunk to the size of a Jaffa orange.

"It is a trophy taken from the head hunters of the Amazon," the Dane explained, "reduced by secret processes to less than half its normal size."

It had no hair, but was otherwise preserved, and the steward shuddered when he recognized that it was his own face in every detail.

Such an experience is likely to make the most sceptical believe in the possibility of reincarnation.

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OIL-KINGS OF DECCAN

By

KAMIREDDY SOLOMON

Like Gypsies They Are Eternally Roaming—And Reeking With Oil!

OF the millions of wandering mendicants that manage to carve out a livelihood in India, in spite of the increasing civic legislation passed to suppress their activities, probably the most peculiar and the most sanctimonious is the small sect of "Thali Rajas".

As they are largely found on the Deccan plateau and in the British districts of South India bordering on the Hyderabad State, the tribe is geographically labelled as the 'Oil-Kings of Deccan'. But their popular name—Thali Rajas—is self-styled, and the literal suggestion of royalty therein sounds a little too pretentious and incongruous for a community whose ancestors were no monarchs. Nor can there be an ethnic affinity between these brown gypsies and the white plutocrats of Europe and America, who are commercially dubbed 'oil-kings'. Nevertheless, in the pursuit of their respective and common objects of exploring and exploiting Mother-Earth for oil, the two groups bear comparison to each other.

The Thali Rajas are a class of itinerant Hindu fortune-tellers and medicine-men, and their total numerical strength is said to be only 6,000, seventy per cent of which live in Hyderabad City, in a special quarter of their own, called Ambapuram. The remaining members of the sect are scattered over the Ceded Districts and Mysore State, and are frequently met with in the towns of Bangalore, Cuddapah and Kurnool.

Origin Of The Sect

The oil-kings bear several nicknames, of which the following six are the more popular. The Mussalmans call them Thali-Rajas and Pothi Rajas; and the Hindus, as Ambabavanivandlu, Yellammavandlu, Nunarajulu and Nunabattalavandlu. Three of the aliases express the sect's theomorphic association with oil and oil-clothes, while the other three proclaim the religious cult of Shaktism (identified with Amba, or Yellamma,—synonyms of Parvati, the consort of god Siva) that the Thali Rajas follow.

The tribal oracles tell somewhat fantastic stories about their divine origin, one of which is that the goddess Amba herself—and not Brahma, the Creator,—begot them as a separate caste in order to perpetuate her name and creed among the mortals. Though one cannot help treating these as mere fables, one must however admit that these 'celestial obsessions' of the Thali-Rajas have a genuine historical background.

Sifting credible evidence from a mass of folk-lore, it can safely be said that the ancestors of the Thali-Rajas were a hybrid clan of Aryan and Scythian settlers that sprang up on the borders of Guzerat and Maharashtra provinces in the middle of the ninth century. It would appear that their forbears were employed in the military service of the Hindu rulers of Deogiri, Warangal and Hoysala kingdoms from the eleventh to the thirteenth centuries. In the early part of the seventeenth century, the sect came under the notice of the famous Mahratha king, Shivaji, who enlisted them en masse in his battalions for raging a relentless warfare against the Bahamini Sultans of Deccan and Aurangzeb.

It is highly probable that when Balaji Baji Rao was the Peshwa and during the political troubles that followed the tragic third battle of Panipat (1761) the Thali-Rajas deserted the Mahratta armies and emigrated to Hyderabad State. After settling down in Deccan, the once formidable Mawali light-horsemen gave up their hereditary profession of arms, and took to a soft and less manly occupation of fortune-telling.

The tribe had a chequered career during the past 300 years of its sojourn in Deccan, and an ignominous climbdown in prestige. The present generation claim that they belong to the Kshatriya caste, and that their social rank is next only to that of the Brahmins. They openly call themselves "Rajputs", wear the sacred thread, and add the title "Singh" after their names, and the Hindu hierarchy have not challenged those social rights.

Physical Features

The males of the tribe are, as a rule, lean and tall and it is no exaggeration to say that they are about the tallest of the wandering sects met with south of the Vindhya mountains: ninety per cent of the men stand well over six feet between their thick sandals and unwieldy turbans. Their physiognomy is rather uncouth with mawkishness written all over, and clearly indicates their Scythian extraction, but they have traces of military-looking features of an aquiline nose, prominent cheek bones, large and sparkling eyes and broad forehead.

The complexion is brownish red, and this redeems a good deal of the natural ugliness common among the Thali-Rajas with their gaunt and ungainly limbs. But one comes across now and then several very handsome youths and men who—minus their oil-skins—could be easily mistaken for Kashmiri Pundits. Being inured to exposure to sun, wind and rain, the Thali-Rajas seem to be immune from climatic troubles and common diseases.

Though of wiry constitution, the men possess hard and nimble arms and feet due to constant walking. The majority of these Patagonian wanderers live up to 80 or 90 years, and like "Jonnie Walker" (of the Scotch Whisky fame) are active, healthy and "still going strong." Most of them grow thick moustaches, bushy side-whiskers, and a small tuft of hair,—the conventional "juttu" of the twice-born caste—on the crown of the head, but they have no weakness for long and bristly beards.

Bizarre Dress

It is, however, the bizarre dress and trappings of the Thali Rajas that compel one's attention and pick them out easily from a motely crowd of mendicants. A pair of tight-fitting trousers and a long white coat hanging down to the heels (with cloth-strings stitched along the edges of the coat-fronts serving as buttons) cover the body in full. Those that cannot afford the cost of pantaloons put on a lungi (striped waist-cloth).

The lower parts of the trousers from the thighs to the downmost edges and entire lengths of coat-laps and sleeves are completely saturated with gingelly or castor oil by continued and profuse applications, which leave a trail of that fluid dribbling along on the ground as these oily-saints of Amba move about from door to door. These oil-soaked costumes reeking with accumulated and clammy dirt are religiously precluded from ever being handled by the village dhoby and would ordinarily strike an unholy horror in the minds of the civilized town-dwellers. But the Thali-Rajas resent and laugh at all hygienic homilies, and the strange fact of their immunity from plague and Asiatic cholera should indeed puzzle the modern disciples of Aesculapius! These vestments are discarded only once a year and burnt either at the temple of Ambabhavani at Tuljapur, or Sri Venkateshwar in Tirupati, and a new suit replaced.

A Typical Oil-King

Weird Ritual

This peculiar holocaust of dirty and greasy rags to propitiate the gods, is probably the weirdest of religious rites known in the world, though it forces an annual sanitary purge on the otherwise evil-smelling Thali-Rajas. A thin white or coloured cloth about 12 yards long is coiled round the head in Guzerati fashion for a turban, unweildy and flat, resembling the broad sun-hat of a Malayan Moor. Some younger men prefer to put on a smaller and lighter "rumal", shaped like the sporting head-dress of a Zemindar. A small metal disc with an engraving of Amba is tucked on the front triangular peak of the turban.

Several of the men, ostensibly physicians and herbalists, tie round their neck and on the left arm two small ornaments of silver with the figure of Hanuman in bas-relief. Every one generally wears three or four brass armlets, but the tribal high-brows display as many as six of these rings as a mark of distinction. All Thali-Rajas hang round their neck five or six chaplets of cowries and glass beads, each chaplet about 18 inches long; two more strings longer and of larger-sized cowries are thrown across the right shoulder and the back, the loose ends dangling in tiny bunches at the left hip.

Obviously, the Thali-Rajas are more bejewelled than their women folk, and display more tinsel than any other South Indian wandering tribe. Both males and females generally wear slippers and invariably carry an umbrella, whether it rains or shines, besides a small improvised musical instrument, called "Tun-Tuni". The latter is a primitive-looking and diminutive affair, thirty inches long and eighteen inches wide, neither artistic in makeup nor capable of melodious sounds, and only the men play on it.

The oil-kings are as ostentatiously religious as the Sree Vaishnavites of South India in painting caste-marks on their foreheads. Of course, being Saivites, they apply either thick sandal paste, or sacred ashes in broad parallel lines across their brows, with a big round mark of red ochre in the centre.

The "Oil-Queens"

The females of the tribe are fairer and prettier than their non-Brahmin sisters of the Andhra and Karnataka countries. They possess lovely countenance, delicately formed mouth and chin, and a symmetrical body. In natural charm and gracefulness, the oil-queens of Deccan, though of much humbler status, are not unlike the proverbial beauties of Rajputana, their kinswomen. The women are not enamoured of gaudy dress, cheap and multiple ornaments. It must be said to their credit also that their husbands are free from wifely clamour for bodily embellishments.

It is curious but refreshing to note that the religious ordinance of oil-smearing enjoined on the men does not apply to the women of the sect. The Thali Ranees observe Gosha, and seldom venture out of doors, nor accompany the men on professional tours. This restraint on their social freedom is due to the sect's pretentious claim of being blue-blooded Kshatriyas, and long residence in a country and among a people of pronouncedly Muslim in manners and customs.

But little does this poverty-stricken community realise that letting their women enjoy 'sweet idleness' behind the purdah is an economic folly, let alone the absurdity of keeping up snobbery on traditional grounds. It is a thousand pities these Sibylline beauties are thus denied opportunities for developing and exhibiting their musical and histrionic talents.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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Emperor Hirohito

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By DR. SUDHINDRA BOSE

Emperor Of Japan

HIS Heavenly Majesty, Hirohito, the present Emperor of Japan, is the 123rd direct descendant of Amaterasu, the Sun Goddess, and all Japan is celebrating the 2,600 birthday of the empire this year. The divine ancestry of the Emperor may be a fable to the rest of the world, but to the loyal Japanese it is a living fact. The Emperor is traditionally the Son of Heaven, symbol of many centuries of rule—godhead, as it were, of a religion of patriotism. His person is sacred. He is a ruler who can do no wrong, at least in theory.

In the heart of Tokio stands a vast compound surrounded by a broad outer moat of green water. The moat in its turn is fringed by a tremendous granite wall. Inside the wall are the green lawns, the gardens, the villas, the palace, and the various subsidiary paraphernalia of the imperial establishment, including a 9-hole golf course. Entrance, except to specially invited guests, is forbidden.

Perhaps no other royal residence anywhere is so zealously guarded or kept so free from curious intruders, for it is Japan's holy of holies—the abode of the Emperor. Other royal establishments are usually accessible to the public. This one is like a consecrated shrine—a thing apart.

Sacred Symbol

Just as the imperial area itself lies in the center of Tokio life, so is the palace—or rather the place where the Emperor happens to be—the very fountain-head of Japanese national existence. In no other country is the sovereign venerated to the degree that obtains in Japan.

One can see almost any time of the day crowds of Japanese of all ages standing outside the palace gates in reverential awe. Once while I was in Japan, my curiosity led me to mingle with one such group of Japanese. They folded their hands, dropped their heads, closed their eyes and muttered prayers in the direction of the palace. Hundreds of miles away, people bow in the direction of Tokyo.

For 2,600 years Japan has been ruled by the same imperial family, without a break in the succession. No foreign conqueror ever invaded Japan. No foreign invading hosts ever set foot on the soil of Nippon. The psychological effect of this is of tremendous significance to the national development of that country. And the Emperor is the sacred symbol of that national life.

Shintoism is the only religion that Japan has given birth to, and it is the predominant religion of the Sun-Rise Empire. The Shinto religion is based on the divinity of the "heaven-descended" imperial dynasty. Thus the Emperor is an essential feature of what may be called the state religion of modern Japan. In the words of Professor Nobushige Hozumi, professor of Law in the Imperial University of Tokio: "The worship of the imperial ancestors is the national worship."

Shintoism teaches people, above all, to be loyal and patriotic. The Japanese adore their sovereign and love their country as probably no other race of people. Patriotism and loyalty—these constitute an important article of the Shinto faith.

Intense Reverence

The Emperor is the head of the ruling House. He is the Universal Father, the quintessence of the race. He is the father, the teacher, the elder brother of the people. He is their protector, their salvation, their religion. He is the richest source of wisdom. All the loyalties of race and nation, family and household, are blended in one supreme, universal loyalty to him. To live for him is the commonplace of existence; to die for him is a privilege coveted.

The loyalty which Shintoism inculcates is at the present time focussed entirely upon the head of the state. The Emperor's photograph hangs in every school in the empire. The attitude of students and teachers toward this picture is one of veneration. Persons have lost their lives in trying to rescue the photograph from fire, and school principals have committed suicide because the imperial picture has been destroyed or removed.

English-language newspapers which print the words, Imperial Household, without capital letters are guilty of impiety and are suppressed.

It is an unwritten law in Japan that no one can look down on the Emperor. No man, or image of a man, may be placed above the Emperor if he is passing. When the Emperor's car goes by, no one may remain on balcony or roof, workers on lofty steel structures must scurry to the ground, and no person may stand upon even an 8-inch doorstep. Passengers in tram cars must either get out or sit down behind closed windows until the regal procession has gone by.

Modern Ruler

The present Emperor is suspected of democratic leanings, and is not at all like his father. When his father would get sick, court physicians could feel his pulse only through a piece of silk gauze. Tailors had to guess at measurements for the European clothes of the monarch. In a word, no lay finger could be placed upon the sacred body of the Emperor.

Some years ago the private car of Emperor Mutsohito, grandfather of the present ruler, was delayed 20 minutes in the railroad yards at Kioto. The stationmaster immediately committed suicide. He felt that he was responsible for the slight to his sovereign.

When Hirohito's grandfather stepped out of the seclusion of the palace, people looked upon him as a God. They considered the very ground he trod upon as sacred. More, they gathered up the dust he walked upon as a remedy for disease.

Hirohito is the first ruler of Japan to receive modern education. At the age of 7 he entered the exclusive Peer's School where he met the other boys of Japan's nobility. Under private tutors, he continued his studies in political science, history, foreign languages (English, French, German), physics, chemistry, biology—subjects which students of Liberal Arts division are studying at American universities. But biology is Hirohito's hobby. He plays tennis, rides horseback, is a keen follower of the American baseball game and carries on experiments in his own biological laboratory.

Every morning and evening he reads newspapers carefully, both Japanese and English. He reads them so seriously that you might think he was an American newssleuth.

Hirohito is the first modern Emperor of the island kingdom, the first to emerge from the impenetrable seclusion which has surrounded every Japanese Emperor for many centuries.

Japan has considered seclusion so sacred that, although the present Emperor's father, Yoshihito, was insane for many years, not a Japanese newspaper dared to mention the fact.

It had been the custom in Tokio to stop all traffic when the Emperor passed through its busy streets. Emperor Hirohito stopped all that saying: "What foolishness to stop thousands of people for one person".

New Outlook

They talk in America about President Roosevelt breaking precedents. Well, Hirohito shattered a few himself. In 1921 he made a grand tour of Europe—the first Japanese Crown Prince to go abroad. It was said he was much impressed by the relative democracy of Western princes and by the parliamentary system.

But he didn't spend all his time just visiting government buildings, monuments and the art museums. He went to the theatres (impossible at home!), the department stores (shops), swam in public, and even rode in the subways (tubes) in both London and Paris. He had the time of his life. He also got a new outlook on the world around him.

The great adventure of the trip occurred in Paris when he dressed in plain clothes, and slipped away for half a day. Exactly what he did that afternoon, no one will ever know; but there is a story illustrative of his sense of humor.

According to this story, he bought tickets for his companions, and as he entered the subway he handed the tickets all in a bunch to the French woman at the gate. The woman was indignant and spluttered a hot stream of French. She bawled the dickens out of the Imperial Son of Heaven. Hirohito, on his part, smiled and turning to one of his Aides he said:

"Come here quick. Your grandmother is singing."

Vast Wealth

By the time he got back to Tokio, officials were busy selecting a bride for him. Being a modern, he caused them to choose a Princess of his own liking. It was a love-match, unusual among members of royalty, European or Asian.

Hirohito ascended the throne in 1926. He is now 39 years old, and is full of energy. He has the quality of patience-great patience. He showed that quality when he kept praying and begging the Gods to give him a male heir to the throne. Four times the Gods turned him down, and made it a girl. But the fifth time—it was a boy.

The Japanese Imperial House is perhaps the richest ruling house on earth. The Imperial House is richer than the American Morgan in privy treasure, as distinguished from its realm.

It privately owns and operates the millions of acres of forestry land in Japan, and does all the reforestation. It owns enormous blocks of shares in almost every big Japanese corporation and business enterprise such as the Bank of Japan, the Nippon-Yusen Kaisha steamship line and the Imperial Hotel in Tokio.

The whole central business district of Tokio, as well as the vast acres of the palace grounds, are owned by the Imperial Household and it pays no tax.

In view of the necessity for the extension of agriculture in Japan, the imperial family, decades ago, decided to sell or otherwise turn over to private or public ownership a considerable part of the imperial estates. Accordingly, in 1921 and in 1929 several thousand acres of hereditary estates were disposed of in this fashion. And in 1930. the imperial palace at Nogoya was presented to the municipality as a museum.

Nevertheless, the royal family still monopolize a large hereditary estate In spite of the intense

(Continued on Page 28)

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THE GLORY THAT WAS SIRA

THE STORY OF A MOGHUL VICEREGAL CAPITAL

By N. N.

A LITTLE known, but all the same very 'historical' city of South India is Sira, in the Tumkur District of the Mysore State. Though an insignificant Taluk 'H.Q.' now, unassuming and out of the way, the city has a gorgeous past, being for three centuries the Viceregal seat of the Southernmost part of the great Moghul Empire.

It was Rangappa Nayak, a petty chieftain of the Principality of Ratnagiri, who founded Sira. The story of his founding the city is a curious record of the place omens had in the life of mediaeval Indians.

Hare Attacks Hounds

It seems that Rangappa Nayak, in one of his periodical hunts, entered the shrubby forest that once stood on the site of Sira. His hounds were pursuing a hare and Rangappa Nayak was following them on horseback. Then suddenly, at the spot where the present fortress of Sira stands, the hare turned back and attacked the Nayak's pack of hounds. The hounds were baffled at such an unusual occurrence, turned, and fled back to their master, while the hare triumphantly escaped into the undergrowth.

Rangappa Nayak's Brahmin courtiers, when informed of this incident, told him that the place where the hare attacked the hounds was 'heroic ground', a place most suitable for the building of a fortified city. The Nayak, accepting the advice, immediately built the city of Sira and a fortress around it and changed his capital from Ratnagiri to that new city.

But the omen of the hare and the hounds proved false on this occasion. Even before the fortress of Sira was completed, it was attacked by Randulla Khan, the famous general of the Bijapur Sultans.

Randulla Khan was invited to attack Sira and his army led to its walls by a chieftain of the neighbouring principality of Basavapatna. This chieftain had been insulted by the Nayak of Sira by an obscene practical joke played upon him while he was a guest in the palace of the Nayak. The joke must have been taken by the chief to his heart, for it is so obscene as to prevent its mention being made.

Sira Captured

The Bijapur army, under Randulla Khan and Shahji (father of Shivaji) as its commanders, attacked the unfinished fortress of Sira. The Nayak's soldiers were dismayed, lost their courage and surrendered. Rangappa Nayak fought like a hero and was killed in battle. His wives and daughters—there were as many as twenty ladies in his family—pathetically ended their lives by jumping, one by one, into a well that was in the fortress.

From the time of its assault and capture by the Bijapur army, Sira's career has been as chequered as that of any great historical city of India.

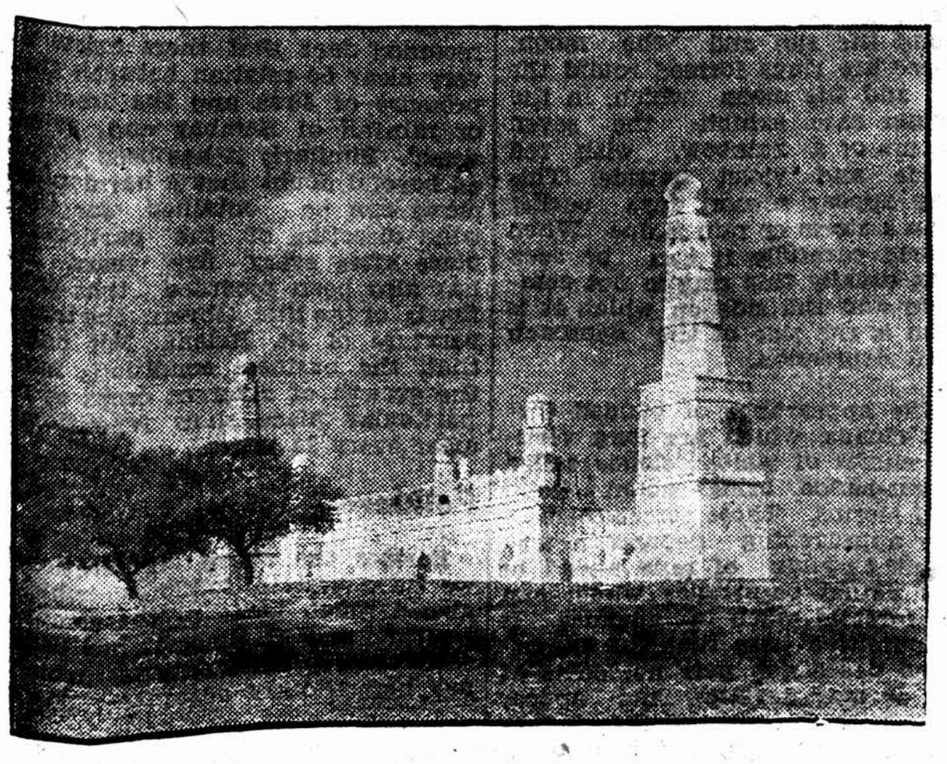
The Bijapur Sultan formed a province out of the Karnatic territory his armies had won. The province was named as Karnatic Bijapur, and Shahji, the father of Shivaji, was appointed at its head. Sira also formed a part of this province and was ruled by a Muhamadan Governor named Malik Husein.

Malik Rihan was the last representative of Bijapur in Sira. In an elegant mausoleum erected to his memory at Sira, he has been described as 'a friend of God' and 'a Lord of riches and power'. The same mausoleum also tells us that he came to Sira "to increase the beauty of the country". A strange claim indeed, considering that he was a tyrannical ruler, who, far from increasing the beauty of the country, overran and devastated it in his efforts to enrich the coffers of his Sultan at Bijapur.

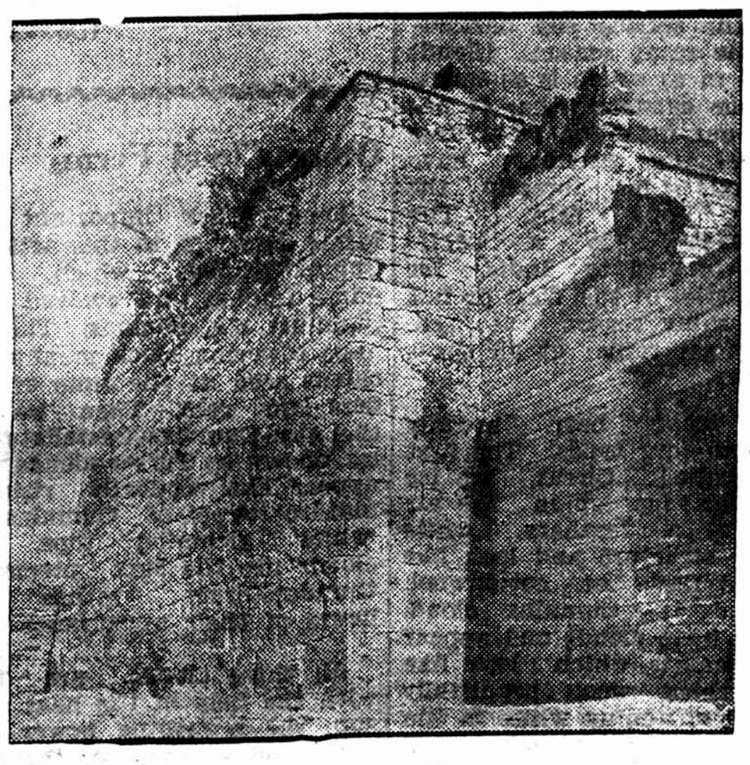
In 1687, the Sultanate of Bijapur and Golkanda were conquered by the armies of Aurangzeb. It was after this conquest that Sira became an important city of South India.

Sira Province Formed

Aurangzeb formed a province out of the seven parganas of Basavapatna, Budihal, Sira, Penukonda, Dodballapur, Hoskote and Kolar—representing the Southernmost districts of his empire.



THE IDGAH



THE FORTRESS

Sira was made the capital of this new province and a Viceroy was sent to it. Aurangzeb also placed under the direct control of the Sira Viceroy the following tributory states of the Moghul Empire:—Harpanhalli, Kondarpi, Anegundi, Bednur, Chitaldrug and Mysore.

The first Mysore Moghul Viceroy of Sira was Khasim Khan. A wise and able ruler he was responsible for great improvements in his province. His viceroyalty lasted for eight years. While escorting a treasure out of his capital, he was attacked at the town of Dodderi by Mahrattas and was captured. To avoid disgrace, he committed suicide while still a prisoner.

The last Moghul Viceroy of Sira was Dilaver Khan, a fine officer and capable administrator. But militarily, he was too inefficient and from him the city was taken by Maharattas.

From Mahrattas Sira was wrested by Hyder Ali of Mysore. Hyder Ali kept it for five years, but again lost it to the Mahrattas. Tippu Sultan, however, regained the lost city after a short while. From Tippu, during the last Mysore war, Sira passed into the hands of the British. After the fall of Seringapatam, the province was broken up, part of it was given to the Mysore king and the rest annexed to British territory.

Sira's Glorious Days

Sira's most glorious days were during the reign of Dilaver Khan, the last Moghul Viceroy. It was a large city then and contained as many as 50,000 houses with an estimated population of five hundred thousand people. It contained many fine buildings built in the Moghul style of architecture.

It was Tippu Sultan who was responsible for the annihilation of Sira. He forcibly removed 15,000 families from it, comprising the best portion of the city's population, to Ganjam, the suburb he had planned near Seringapatam, his capital. The final blow to the city was struck by the Mahratta invasion, when nearly three-fourths of the remaining houses were razed to the ground.

Sira, like any every other historical city of India, has its ruins. The most famous of them, is the palace of Dilaver Khan, the last Moghul Governor. Though only a few walls of the this structure remain, one can recognise in it what a splendid building it was. The palaces of Tippu Sultan at Bangalore and Seringapatam were copied from this structure. The palace was formerly surrounded by a garden, called Khan Bagh and was considered to be the finest in South India. The famous Daria Dowlat Bagh garden of Seringapatam owes its existence to this garden, for it was directly copied from it and is reputed to have been laid out by the same persons who were responsible for it at Sira and who were forced to go to Seringapatam by Tippu Sultan.

The Jumma Masjid of Sira, built in 1696, is worthy of notice, as it is made out of hewn stone. Among the many extensive Muhamadan buildings of Sira, mention may be made of the Idgah and the Mausoleum of Malik Rihan. The latter is a fine structure, with a huge dome surrounded by four minarets of black stone. Inside it are the remains of Malik Rihan, one of the Bijapur Governors of Sira. In the same mausoleum is a tomb of a seven-year-old daughter of Aurangzeb. She probably died at Sira, when Aurangzeb, at the head of the Moghul army, was sent by Shahjahan to conquer the South.

The Golden Mausoleum

In another part of Sira is a mausoleum known as Chinnadagori or the 'Golden Mausoleum'. It is reputed to contain the remains of a Muhamadan saint, Faridulla Saha Huseni, who performed such a severe penance there that ant-hills grew over him as he sat at his task. The Mausoleum got its name from a gold dome presented to it by a Hindu chieftain who was cured of an illness after praying at it. The dome, however, is no more.

The fort of Sira is a colossal building in stone and is almost intact. Inside it are the ruins of many huge buildings which com-

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WEATHER FORECASTING

STUDY OF CLOUDS

By BADRI PRASAD JAISWAL, M.Sc.

(Continued from last week)

THE study of clouds is as interesting as any other branch of science. Nature reveals her beauties through these clouds. It is simply wonderful to look at the sky and the setting sun particularly in the rainy season. Clouds bring rain to us which is so essential for our existence that it has attracted our attention from time immemorial and attempts have been made to forecast the approach of rain. The rainy season is a particular gift of God to India, for other countries of the West do not have the rainy season at all. They may get rains at all times of the year

Clouds have been broadly divided into four types. The first which is called Cirrus, are ice particles floating up in the air and have a feathery, white threadlike structure and look like well-teased fluff of cottonwool. The second is Cumulus cloud. These are heap clouds and appear in large masses which look like rolls of thick wool beautifully round and glistening white in the sun. These when detached are post-meridian clouds of fine weather.

We call the third type Stratus cloud which resembles a dense fog raised above the ground. They appear in sheets and have practically no form. The fourth is called Nimbus. These appear in wet rainy days and are dense, ashen grey in colour. Like the Stratus they have neither any form nor a shape. In between these four classes come many other clouds which are intermediate or are formed by the amalgamation and development—two or more—of the above types of clouds.

Other Cloud Forms

Some other important cloud forms described in this article are Cumulo-Nimbus which, as the name implies, are evolved out of Cumulus and Nimbus. These are huge towering black mountains of clouds seen at the time of thunders and rain. Then we have the Alto-Cumulus-Castellatus, better known as Turret clouds, which appear like vertically rising miniature towers of Cumulus with white gleaming tops. These clouds are the sure precursor of thunderstorms within twelve hours of their appearance.

All these clouds are formed with the help of the heat of the sun, the propelling power of the wind and moisture of the surface and, as can be seen, differ in forms because of the difference in these conditions which governs their formations. As certain as any other science, the study of clouds gives an exact clue into the nature of the coming weather, it may be a few days or a few hours earlier.

These clouds send out certain but definite fore-runners which come much in advance of the actual occurrence. After a thorough and careful study of the clouds, I have attempted to divide them under two heads so far as Indian conditions are concerned and for the benefit of my readers. I will briefly describe here how simple foresight can be gained into the weather as governed by the clouds.

Calm And Fair Weather

A blue sky, dry cold air, glittering sun, little wind and a hazy horizon are definite signs of a settled weather. In the months of rain a red sky at the time of the setting sun and the appearance of the "Milky way" in the night, can be relied for calmness for some hours to come. Cumulus, which is a day cloud when detached or when dissolving, indicates fine weather. Similarly a Cirrus cloud, if appearing detached or in ripples or in a hazy form or in the shape of a cigar (called cirrus-castellatus) foretells a settled weather.

Unsettled Weather Condition

On the other hand a hot sun, muggy feeling, still air, and great evaporations are indications of unsettled condition and may bring rain or thunder. The appearance of Turret clouds, Cumulo-Nimbus with a tuft of Cirrus clouds at the top called false Cirrus, or an anvil shaped Cumulo-Nimbus is a sure sign of the approach of thunder storms and lightenings.

For heavy rains we have to depend upon the watery signs of the clouds which is certain with the appearance of a red morning sky or ashen-grey Nimbus, or huge mountains of Cumulo-Nimbus or dark widespread sheets of Strato-Nimbus or an inverted dark Cumulus cloud. The amount of rainfall is governed by the type of cloud, its thickness, colour and the area covered by them.

Cyclones, Thunders And Storms

Coming now directly to the occurrence of cyclones and storms, I would refer the readers to what has been said above. Cyclonic rains are manifested through certain definite indications, one of which is the appearance of halos round the sun and the moon. These are rings formed round the sun and the moon which, in the former case, exhibit the seven colours of a rainbow, with red inside and violet outside. This may appear several days earlier than a storm or rain is due. When viewed carefully it can be seen that usually this ring is not complete and the side on which it is open is the side of the approach of a depression.

The appearance of banded Cirrus clouds, which are long verticle shafts of white clouds called storm-bands, brings about gales and storms. These forerunners of the approaching depression travel thousands of mile ahead of the actual occurrence which can be foretold much in advance. It is admitted here that the threatened depression may not come at all or may deviate and appear elsewhere because of the changing conditions in the meanwhile.

White Rainbow

The appearance of white rainbow on a moonlit night will bring heavy rains and winds within three days as occurred this year on the 24th of August. The approach of a depression is indicated by a fall of barometer, increase in warmth and dampness, muggy and uncomfortable feel of the air and a dirty sky.

These depressions fall into two groups. The first, called a Warm Front, appears early in the hours of the morn, and a foreknowledge of its occurrence can be gained by the sequence of the clouds that follow one after the other long before the actual occurrence. First the Cirrus clouds appear followed by Cirro-Stratus which in turn are replaced by Alto-Stratus and finally by Strato-Nimbus, which is followed by heavy rain and wind. In case of the Cold Front, which appears in the afternoon, a continuous sheet of stratiform cloud covers the sky followed by false-Cirrus and anvil shaped Cumulo-Nimbus.

A sudden change in the direction of the wind is usually associated with a sudden and somewhat permanent change of temperature and a disturbed weather. When the depressions pass off, a change in the direction of wind takes place. It may be added here that it is not necessary that the clouds move in the direction of the wind which differ according to heights. The raindrops are electrically charged and carry either a positive or a negative charge but usually a positive one and the amount of this charge depends upon the state of atmospheric conditions at the time of the rainfall.

Law Of Periodicity

From evidences collected it has been proved that the temperature, rainfall and floods and other natural occurrences follow a certain periodicity and have been seen to repeat after a cycle of 23 years, which, when cut down comes to 11 years. Some authorities suggest that these phenomena recur after every seven or five years. However, it is not claimed in this article that the same thing will occur after that period at the same place but what I mean is that a certain amount of resemblance between repeating occurrences is found.

This can be illustrated by a recorded fact that there exists a very clear co-relation between the pressure of Java and the amount of rainfall of Bombay and 'vice versa'. Similarly it has been proved beyond doubt that a harmonius curve can be obtained for the wind direction of the particular place after every five years. It has also been recorded that the floods of the Nile Govern the temperature of St. Helena. Not only that, the business conditions and the growth of different crops of a particular place show repetitions after every 11 years.

Folklores

Besides the above illustrations we have certain folklores which give a rough idea of the coming weather and at times it has been seen to give informations which are marvellously accurate. Some

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SEVEN PILLARS OF BEAUTY WISDOM

PATRICIA ELLIS

By HELEN TEMPLE

The Beauty Expert

Take These Words To Heart—Read Them Well And Turn Over A New Leaf From Now Onwards If You've Sometimes Been A Beauty Sinner!

YOU can achieve almost anything you want in the way of making yourself lovelier.

You can't turn yourself into a petite little girl with brown eyes, if you're a handsome tall woman with blue ones. A truly lovely woman is beautiful in her own way.

You can, however, beautify every single feature you have. You can turn a bad skin into an exquisitely fine one. You can make your hair brilliant and colourful. You can have sparkling long-lashed eyes, and a beautiful proportioned figure.

You can do all these things and more, with perseverance and the right treatment.

If you are ever disappointed in your treatment, if the improvement doesn't seem to come quickly enough, then ask yourself first whether it isn't yourself and not the treatment that's to blame. I guarantee you'll find you've committed at least one of these seven beauty sins

Don't Put Fresh Make-Up On Top Of Old

Now that there are so many convenient quick cleansers, it's no trouble at all to wipe away the stale make-up and dirt before you put on new cosmetics.

A little phial filled with cleansing milk and kept in your handbag, or one of those fragrant little pads already soaked in cool cleansing liquid, does the job in a couple of seconds and leaves your skin with a satiny foundation ready for the powder and lipstick.

It is extraordinarily bad for your skin not to cleanse it frequently. Insufficient cleansing will clog and distend the pores, giving you a skin like the peel of an orange. Blackheads and spots are caused by dirt left ingrained.

No matter what foundation you use, you'll never get your make-up to stay smooth unless the skin beneath is freshly cleansed. Stale make-up will work through the foundation and shine, it will give your skin a rice pudding surface.

These troubles are the results of not giving your skin a thorough cleansing.

Don't Choose Beauty Products Carelessly

You may be letting your skin in for any kind of ill treatment if you do not choose your creams and lotions carefully. You must realize that a good manufacturer stakes his whole reputation on pleasing you with every preparation he produces, he cannot afford to let any one of you down.

Moreover, the beauty preparations made by well-known firms are the creations of some of the best scientists and chemists in the world. They are the work of skin specialists, and make-up experts with wonderfully equipped laboratories, who go on experimenting, testing, creating till they achieve perfection.

They have blended the ingredients of their preparations in varying proportions to suit the different types of skin. You should make sure when you buy your cosmetics that you are getting the ones that will be just right for you

Don't Experiment With Specialized Treatment

Do, please, learn never to experiment with highly specialized forms of treatment without first getting the advice of an expert.

The sort of specialized treatments I want you to be very careful about are hair bleaches, which can turn your hair into a hard-dried, brittle mass or can, if you get the right advice make it silky, golden and soft.

Slimming treatments involving drastic diets, baths or vigorous exercise should never be undertaken without first getting medical advice.

Certain cases of skin or scalp disease need properly qualified attention. Most dangerous of all is any attempt to massage the bust. It may do immeasurable harm to the delicate glands in that part of your body.

Don't Neglect To "Back Up" Your Beauty Treatment

So many of you will expect that just the application of a certain cream will do whatever job you want done, without the slightest help from yourself.

You must co-operate with your beauty treatment. Creams and lotions can't do the trick alone, if your everyday life is undoing their work as fast as it's begun.

Don't Be Slack—Persevere

Never tell that you despair of a certain preparation doing good until you've used every single drop in the jar. You can't expect to see a startling change half an hour after the first application.

Really, it's too much to expect that an eyelash grower put on at night will give you lashes which sweep the pillow in the morning!

It probably took at least four years or more to make those lines in your face, to put on that weight, to get those hollows in your cheeks, so you can't expect to get rid of them overnight. You'll get rid of them only if you persevere.

Don't Ignore Directions

On every bottle and jar you buy there are directions for use, and you must follow them if you're to get the effect promised.

If you put lotion on a grubby face when the directions specifically say cleanse your skin first; if you leave the preparation on all night when you should wipe it off; if you leave packs on for twenty minutes when the directions say forty, or if you're told to exercise every morning for five minutes and you interpret that as meaning once a week for thirty-five minutes, then you've only yourself to blame for disappointing results.

SWEDEN'S NATIONAL UNITY

Demonstrated At Parliament *Elections*

As the cables have already reported, the general elections in Sweden for representation to the Second Chamber of the Riksdag became a victory for the largest party in the country, the Social-Democrats. The election, however, also became a striking manifestation of confidence by the whole Swedish people in the policy pursued by the present Coalition Cabinet and the Parliament during the prevailing international crisis.

According to the preliminary count, about 96 per cent of the votes were cast in favour of the country's four large parties, which jointly formed the existing Cabinet in December 1939. In the new Chamber about 99 per cent of the representatives will consist of adherents to the Government parties.

The Social-Democrats won 19 further seats and now hold 134 out of the 230 seats in the Second Chamber of the Riksdag. The three other large parties, the Conservatives, the Liberals and the Agrarian Party had to register some losses, and occupy at present 42 23 and 28 seats respectively. The Communists went back from 5 to 3 seats, and the National Socialist group, which had no representative in the Riksdag before, had not put up any candidate of their own at all.

During the election campaign all trends of opinion have been, as always, at complete liberaty to put forward their points of view. Even the few extreme groups were able, under the protection of Sweden's free form of Government, to carry on their propagandist activities. The result of their efforts was, however, very meager; they gathered only about 100,000 votes out of the 3,00,000 cast.

No sharp rivalizing propaganda fight took place between the great parties, who all gathered their their electors round the same main point—the maintenance of a free and united Sweden. "The elections", writes the "Social-Demokraten", the leading organ of the Social-Democratic Party in Sweden, have, on the whole, fully justified the hopes that had been entertained for a mighty manifestation of the Swedish people's will to unity and self-determination. The nation has rallied round the Government's declared intention to keep a straight course along the lines of independence and neutrality". Similar opinions were voiced by all the leading papers.

NO NOBEL PRIZES TO BE DISTRIBUTED THIS YEAR

The Council of the Carolinian Institute in Stockholm, which awards the Nobel Prize in Medicine, decided recently not to award the Prize for 1940 but to reserve the prize-money until 1941. The Board of the Nobel Foundation has requested the Government's permission to postpone the award also of the Nobel Prizes in Literature, Physics and Chemistry until next year. It may be recalled that the same procedure was adopted regarding the Nobel Prizes in 1914.

OUR SHORT STORY

By RICHARD HILL WIL KINSON

Felix's Fate

Felix was very angry with Letty.

Felix Gardner's stubbornness sometimes got him into trouble. In a fit of anger or annoyance or indignation he would threaten to do something, and no matter what it was he'd always do it. If he had stopped to think about it Felix probably would have described the impetus for his actions as pride. Other folks, who didn't have to stop to think about it, called it stubbornness.

Today Felix came home and found that Letty, his wife, had hired a personal maid. An uncontrollable rage boiled within him. Not that he could not afford to pay for a personal maid for Letty. Not that at all. Fortune had smiled upon him recently. But a year ago misfortune had momentarily scowled and Felix had found it necessary to lecture Letty on economics. She knew, naturally, that things had improved, but she didn't know how much. Certainly she didn't know that they had improved enough for her to employ a personal maid.

So Felix was very angry and he proceeded, to use the vernacular, to give Letty merry hell.

Letty was resentful. She knew a sight more about Felix's prosperity than he thought.

"If you don't want me to have a personal maid you're just mean and hateful," she told him. "Oh, I think you're the scrimiest man I know!"

Then Felix got stubborn. "I see," he said coldly. "You think you can hire a personal maid just like that, do you? Ha! Suppose I came home and said I had just bought tickets for a round-the-world Cruise for myself? Suppose I did? What would you think? Ha! By George, I'll find out what you would think. That's what I'll do.

I'll take a round-the-world cruise, which I have as much right to do as you have to hire a personal maid."

And Felix the stubborn bum, went to the phone and called a steamship company and learned that there was a boat sailing for South Africa that afternoon. He made reservations for himself in cool precise tones. Then he turned to Letty with a triumphant sneer and went into his bedroom to pack.

Letty was horrified. She didn't want Felix to go to South Africa or any other place without her. She knew he was having a stubborn spell. She knew he would regret it. But she knew also the thing he describes as pride would make him carry through.

What could she do? Oh, what could she do to stop him? Ordinarily he was such a nice husband. They were so happily united. Her desperate glance fell upon Esther, the startled maid.

When Felix came out of his room with his packed bags Letty was no where to be seen. He told himself he didn't care. He'd show her. He'd teach her a lesson once and for all. He got his hat and coat and went out of the house and hailed a taxi. He told the driver to stop by the bank. He went into the bank and drew out a large sum of money and then told the taxi driver to take him to Pier 16, from which the S. S. Erasmus was departing for South Africa in a few minutes.

He did not tell the driver to hurry. Felix had cooled off. For the first time in his life he was regretting his stubbornness. He did not relish the idea of going to South Africa. To begin with he would be gone nearly three months and he could not afford to be away from his business that long. But worse, he had an awful sense of horror at the thought of being away from Letty, whom he loved dearly.

Felix wracked his brain. How could he gracefully escape his terrible fate? How could he not go to South Africa and still maintain his pride? He cast about. He groped. He became desperate, then frantic. There was no way out. He was destined to go to South Africa. Even in this moment of panic it did not occur to him to swallow his pride. If he swallowed his pride he would be unhappy the rest of his life.

No, Felix's face was South Africa.

Then something happened. The taxi stopped Felix looked out. They were at the dock! A boat was just pulling away. Felix's heart thumped. On its bow was the name, Erasmus!

Dear heaven, he thought, what a miracle of wonders! He had missed the boat! As though a great burden had been suddenly lifted from his heart, Felix felt happy. Now he couldn't go to South Africa. He could return home with a clear conscience. He could relish the feeling that he had done his best to carry out his threat, but circumstances had prevented him. He could still have his pride.

He sat in the taxi and watched the boat being warped out into the harbour, with a great feeling of joy. He watched it steam away toward the horizon. How wonderful, he thought.

Then he leaned forward to tell the taxi driver to take him back home to Letty. From the corner of his eye he saw Esther. She was getting into another taxi. He frowned and shouted at her. She came toward him. Her face wore a puzzled and bewildered look.

"Why, Mr. Gardner!" she exclaimed.

"What are you doing here?" Felix snapped..

"Why, I came down to put Mrs. Gardner or the boat. She couldn't stand the idea of you being away so long, so she booked passage on the same boat. She's on the Erasmus, bound for South Africa!"

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INDIA'S ETERNAL ART

Shrimati Rukmini Devi's Dance-Recitals

Lovers of art in Bombay had the good fortune last month to view the brilliant exposition of the classical dance-art of Southern India, Bharata Natya, by the talented artiste, Shrimati Rukmini Devi, supported by Srimati Radha and a group of musicians headed by Brahmasri Papanasem Sivan, the well-known South-Indian poet and composer. The performances of these two artistes will long be remembered in the annals of the western India stage, as it was practically for the first time that the much talked of and written about but little seen ancient and entirely indigenous dance-art going by the name of Bharat Natya was demonstrated in all its details before the public of Bombay.

Rukmini Devi is certainly a brilliant artiste, who pours out her very soul into her performance. To probably a majority of the audience the language of posture and gesture, which is the central feature of the Bharat Natya, was "Greek". But their bursts of repeated applause were expression of sincere tributes to her consummate art, and indicated their appreciation of the swiftness and precision of passages in which the flow of the story was interrupted only by occasional whirlpools of ecstatic motion of the artiste. Between these passages of pure dance, that is, of movement to a rhythmical design, there was a continuous stress of interpretative lyrical motion that was always on the high level of the beautiful, and frequently reached peaks of dazzling exquisiteness. Such instants sometimes came in a transition from one gesture to another so rapid that the eye could not follow it, but only realized the dance-parallel to Browning's description of the musician who made out of two sounds not a third sound but a star. The burden of interpretation was maintained not by feet alone or arms alone, or by both together, but by the entire physical organism which became one vibrant "chord" and made the melody of dance into a harmony of motion. Shrimati Rukmini Devi made each story live before us through her absorption of her personality in the reality of the presentation.

Though an internationalist in her cultural outlook, as an artist Shrimati Rukmini Devi is patriotic to the core, because she has fully realised the supreme value of the spiritual basis of the Indian dance-art. She is, however, frank in her criticism of some aspects of modern Indian Dances which she thinks fail grievously to represent the true Indian culture and philosophy.

A. V. P.

DUKE GOES DEMOCRATIC

Shock To Bahama High Society

At eight o'clock every morning a slim, bronzed man, wearing a light grey suit and swinging a straw hat in his hand, walks briskly along Nassau's Baystreet—known to local residents as "Booze-Avenue"—nodding to passers-by as they bob and bow, and smiling broadly as natives scuttle to make way before him.

The Duke of Windsor, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands, is having a look around his capital—and enjoying himself doing it, writes its special correspondent in "Sunday Despatch".

His easy-going, democratic manner has astonished the stiff little "High Society" islands.

The other day he dropped into the popular store which stands in the centre of Nassau, and ordered tropical fabrics for three suits from a trembling salesman.

"Send them to Government House", he said casually.

SAW NEWSPAPERMEN

The same evening he received newspapermen with the Duchess by his side. He shook hands cordially all round, told the reporters to "fire away" with questions, and authorised them to quote him directly.

"Are you going to be a goodwill ambassador to the entire Western hemisphere?" he was asked.

"The British Empire employed me in that role once, but I doubt if the Government now plans my activities to extend beyond the Bahamas", he replied.

"Have you any comments to make on the Anglo-American negotiations in connection with bases for the United States in this hemisphere and the proposed transfer of American destroyers to Britain?" queried a second reporter.

"I'd rather not say anything about that. It's a question of Government policy", was the frank reply.

There is a great deal of work to be done, and the Duke is getting down to it.

After a morning walk he goes to his study in Government House and reads his mail—several hundred letters per day, then calls in leading officials of the Bahamas.

HIS REPORTS

Then he calls for reports and memoranda from members of the Executive Council. He is making an exhaustive study of the trade revenue during the past few years of the 29 little islands—islands where the chief products are sponges, turtles . . . and glamour.

His informality in the islands, where millionaires nearly outnumber coconuts in the palm trees, is staggering to Americans now visiting the select social playground

He works in his shirt sleeves in his office, and when he wants to see an official in a hurry he doesn't ring a bell and send for him, but swings out of his chair and strides to the sanctum, say, of the Colonial Secretary.

By one o'clock he is ready for a tomato juice cocktail and lunch with his wife.

VISITS TO CHURCH

The next two hours are spent studying the latest news in the papers and over the radio. He

(Continued On Page 30)

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

URDU LITERATURE

EUROPE KI HUKUMATEN. By Allama Ja'afari and Mazhar Ansari. Published by the Maktaba-e-Jamea, Delhi and Bombay. Pp. 216. Price Re. 1.

This book deals, as its name implies, with the various kinds of governments established in Great Britain and its colonies, France, France, Italy, Switzerland and Germany. As expected, a little less than half the book is devoted to an exposition of the British Empire, excluding India, for which a separate book has been written under the title of "Wifaq-e-Hind" (The Indian Federation). The growth of democracy in England is fully described. The rise of Fascism in Italy and that of Nazi-ism are also discussed but not in détail, although their main policies have been described in a clear-cut fashion. The purpose of the book is simply to acquaint the Indians who are themselves aspiring for freedom, with the systems of governments prevailing in European countries. The book amply fulfils that purpose and as such it can be regarded as an addition to Urdu literature. The general get-up is quite agreeable.

MAHKUMIYAT-E-NISWAN Translated by M. Moiuddin Ansari. B.A. (Cantab). Published by the Maktaba-e-Jamea, Delhi, and Bombay. Pp. 134. Re. 1.

It is a very readable translation of John Stuart Mill's book entitled "The Subjection of Women." Some of his books have already been translated in Urdu by the Maktaba and the present one is also bound to be widely read. Although the original book was written during the last century, yet many of the observations contained in it hold good even today. The utility of such a standard work is certainly beyond question.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX ACT

EXCESS PROFITS TAX ACT, 1940, by Manilal N. Shah and Pestonji P. Daviervala. Price Re. 1-8-0.

This is a small book of 46 pages containing mainly translation of the Act in Gujarati. It would have been much better if instead of a regular translation section by section, some explanatory notes were added, so as to enable an ordinary reader to understand the complicated machinery of the Act. Considering that it is mainly a translation of the bare Act in English, the price is rather heavy.

T. D. D.

THE NATIONAL STRUGGLE

SAMAR BHUMI, published by Hindustan Book Depot, Bombay, Price Re. 1-8.

Prof. Phadke's novel with this title is a well-known book in Marathi. This is a Gujarati translation of the same. Gandhiji's imprisonment, his release, his twenty-one days' fast, lathi charges at Calcutta, Congress activities—all these are blended together artistically in this fine work which reads as if it were an original work and not a translation.

K.

Labour Legislation In India

PRINCIPLES AND PROBLEMS OF INDIAN LABOUR LEGISLATION By Rajani Kanta Das, M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D. Published by the University of Calcutta.

The author delivered special Readership Lectures at the Calcutta University in January 1937. The book under review contains those lectures with a Preface by the author. Mr. Das has several useful publications on Indian labour questions to his credit, and the present volume is a valuable addition to them. Since the lectures were delivered a few measures which were under consideration by both the Central and Provincial legislatures were passed and the treatise has been brought upto the 1st April 1937, when the newly created autonomous provinces under the new Constitution were inaugurated.

EVOLUTIONARY STAGES

The book under review is complementary to the author's former studies on FACTORY LEGISLATION IN INDIA, PLANTATION LABOUR IN INDIA, and the aricles he wrote for two well-known journals on labour legislation in India. Labour legislation is, as remarked by Mr. Das in the introductory chapter, a most dynamic institution in modern society. "From a simple restraint on child labour in Great Britain less than a century and a half ago, labour legislation has become an important agency of the State for the regulation of working—and often living—conditions of men and women throughout the world.... Like slave labour in ancient times, serf labour in mediaeval times and indentured labour in transitional periods, the relics of all of which are still to be found in many backward countries, free labour is the direct result of growing industrialism and democracy...." The first chapter presents the historical background. It deals with (1) specific labour legislation such as plantation legislation, factory legislation, mining legislation and transport legislation; (2) general labour legislation relating to social welfare, protection of wages, social insurance, trade unions and industrial disputes; and (3) legislation in Indian States. Then follow chapters on Legislative Procedure, Fundamental Principles, Principal Problems and Social significance. The Congress Labour Programme, as an indication of what we should expect under the new Constitution, is given as an appendix.

It is interesting to know that the early labour legislation in this country was not in connection with factory labour, but it affected only plantation labour. "The origin of labour legislation in India may be traced back to the early part of the last century when labour under penal sanction was introduced by the Bengal Regulation VII of 1819. It was followed in 1837 by the regulation under the indenture system of the recruitment and employment of Indian emigrants of British Colonies, which had, soon after the abolition of slavery in 1834, turned to India as a source of cheap labour supply. Although the former was enacted early in the century and the latter only to facilitate emigration to foreign colonies, both of them had great influence upon the development of labour legislation in later years especially in connection with the recruitment of Assam tea-garden labour." The first cotton mill was established in Bombay in 1851 and by 1872-73 there were 18 cotton mills employing about 10,000 workers, many of whom were women and children. The Lancashire cotton manufacturers who had to employ labour and work their mills under restrictions started agitation for the control of labour conditions in India and this agitation was supported by philanthropists both in England and in India. This led to the appointment of a Factory Commission in 1875 and to the enactment of the first Indian Factories Act in 1881. The factories Act has been amended from time to time. Labour legislation in general was greatly accelerated by the establishment of the International Labour Organisation as a part of the League of Nations under the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. A Royal Commission on Labour known as Whitley Commission was appointed in 1929 for investigating conditions in industrial undertakings and plantations and making recommendations and it made its report in 1931. This report remains to this day the most important and most authoritative document on labour questions in India and the recommendations made in it will provide guidance in labour legislation for many years to come.

NEW SOCIAL VALUES

The chapter on Fundamental Principles deserves to be studied by all those who take interest in labour legislation. Mr. Das classifies the underlying forces or factors of labour legislation under four categories, namely, (1) social justice, (2) social welfare, (3) national economy, and (4) international solidarity. In spite of considerable progress, labour legislation lags behind the national requirements and presents some problems. These problems are discussed in the chapter on Principal Problems. According to Mr. Das, these problems may be classified under three main headings namely, (1) the development of labour policy, (2) the development of industrial labour, and (3) the organisation of the State function. In the development of national labour policy, Mr. Das rightly attaches great importance to intelligent public opinion which is a dynamic force in modern society and forms the background of progressive social legislation in all democratic countries. "Constant progress in science, philosophy and art as well as in discovery and invention and the consequent changes in productive technique and industrial organisation, have created new social attitudes and new social values and given rise to a new social consciousness."

FORCE OF PUBLIC OPINION

Although Mr. Das duly recognises the power of intelligent public opinion he does not think that public opinion alone can solve the problem of labour which directly relates to a class rather than to society as a whole. The ultimate solution of the labour problem, even through legislation, depends to a large extent on the ability of workers themselves to ventilate their grievances, to take concerted action, to make collective demands upon employers for better conditions of life, and work and to persuade Government to undertake adequate legislative measures on their behalf. The majority of workers who number about 5 millions in this country is an inarticulate, incoherent and

(Continued on Page 31)

THE GEETA

SRIMAD BHAGAVAD—GEETA. Edited and translated by Tridandi Goswami Srila Bhakti Pradip Tirtha Maharaj. Published by Sri Sundarananda Vidyavinode, Secretary, Gaudiya Mission. To be had at Sri Gaudiya Math, Kalyandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay 7. Price Rs. 2.

English translations of the "Bhagavad-Geeta"—the crest-jewel of Hindu sacred literature, as it has been aptly called—have been galore and it may be questioned why more attempts in the same direction are being made repeatedly. The answer is furnished by the remarkable fact that this work of 700 verses is found to lend itself to a variety of interpretations as regards its central theme and for centuries controversies have been raging over the subject, which, apparently show no signs still of abating. Whether the Geeta as a whole teaches the supremacy of self-knowledge over pious deeds and devotion to God or vice versa and whether it inculcates the imperativeness of renunciation of all worldly ties or recognises the equal value of altruistic life in the work-a-day world, are questions still hotly discussed by Hindu sectarians and students of the Geeta.

The present work, which offers an excellent English translation along with the Sanskrit text, as well as a running commentary in English, claims to expound the teachings of the Geeta on the lines of the traditions of the Bhakti school associated with the name of Sri Krishna Chaitanya ("Lord Gauranga") the Bengali saint who lived in the 15th century and whose followers are counted to-day by hundreds of thousands. This school holds that the one and only theme of the Geeta is the necessity of whole-hearted devotion to God and that such devotion is an end in itself and everything else in life must be subordinated to it. Those who would like to know fully the standpoint of the dualistic—as distinguished from Shankaracharya's monastic—school of religion towards the Geeta would find the present work a reliable and authoritative guide. Both the translation and explanatory notes are couched in simple, yet lucid English.

MOTORING IN INDIA

A HANDY GUIDE TO MOTORING IN INDIA (with Road Map and 24 Illustrations). By P. F. Lally, B.Sc. Published by D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Fort, Bombay. Price Re. 1|14.

Motorists who love travelling will heartily welcome this businesslike guide, which, besides taking the prospective tourist along 29 well-planned routes, embracing practically the whole of India from Landi Kotal to Cape Comorin and Dhanuskodi and from Jodhpur to Calcutta and Gantok, offers helpful hints on a variety of subjects which require to be carefully thought of before any lengthy journey is undertaken, such as the season for touring, choice and care of car, tyres and tubes, petrol economy, clothing, luggage, etc., strain on eyes, parking, etc. Two Lists, one of distributors and dealers according to makes of cars and the other of Willard battery sub-agents are attached. The road-map and descriptive notes in connection with places of interest along the various routes, will also prove helpful, though the notes have had necessarily to be brief. The compiler of the guide deserves to be congratulated on his effort.

Our Tabulated Adlets

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20. MATRIMONIAL

A U. P. Gaur-Brahmin widower, just 36 and in Government service as Settlement Officer, invites matrimonial correspondence from respectable Brahmins, irrespective of sub-caste and province. Please address A. K. Sharma, Civil Lines, Ajmer. (13920)

Gentleman Middle-age highly cultured and educated, had been round the world thrice. Sincerely desires matrimonial connection with a really homely, highly cultured and educated (Indian) Lady of good society. No creed or caste distinction. Apply Box No. 13930, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a really smart and experienced man to supervise Palace and Guest-house rooms. Only those having practical knowledge of such work need apply to the Private Secretary, Palanpur, stating age, caste, qualifications and lowest salary expected, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned. (3834)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(Railway Board)

NOTICE.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL TO THE STATE-MANAGED RAILWAYS AND TO THE ASSAM BENGAL, BENGAL NAGPUR, BENGAL & NORTH WESTERN, JODHPUR, JAMNAGAR & DWARKA, MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA, ROHILKHUND & KUMAYUN AND SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE YEAR 1941-42.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following quantities of coal for the above Railways during the period 1st April, 1941, to 31st March, 1942:—

		Tons.
1.	Steam Coal, by Rail.	41,07,000
2.	Coke Breeze	3,500
3.	Soft Coke for Workshop purposes ...	7,000
4.	Hard Coke	3,900
5.	Screened Rubble Coal (for Power House)	11,400
6.	Slack Coal, size not exceeding ½" cube.	5,400
	Slack Coal, size 1" to 1¼"	5,500

Forms of Tender, Specifications and Instructions to Tenderers may be obtained from the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on payment of Re. 1 for each set.

The successful Tenderers will be required to execute an Agreement (paying the Stamp Duty thereon) on a Form provided by the Company-Managed Railways mentioned above, if so desired.

The Agent and General Managers of the Company-Managed Railways do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of Tenders; they reserve the right to accept any Tender wholly or in part.

Tenders should be deposited in the Tender Box kept in the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, before 11-00 a.m. (Calcutta time) on Thursday the 12th December, 1940 and they will be opened at 11-15 a.m. in the presence of Tenderers on the same day.

J. R. HARRISON,
Chief Mining Engineer,
Railway Board.
Calcutta.
Dated the 21st November, 1940.
3819

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY & RADIO ENGINEERING.
SESSION BEGINS FROM JANUARY, 1941.

Limited number of seats. Enrol at once for a complete and thorough training.

WIRELESS. This Institute has installed the latest Marconi apparatus of the same type as that in the Government Examination Centre at Alipore. The percentage of passes attained by this Institute has been as high as 75 per cent. The demand for Wireless Operators is increasing. All passed students of this Institute have been employed. The Institute is frequently receiving enquiries for the supply of Wireless Operators.

RADIO—There are excellent fields of employment and active work in India, which are increasing daily.

This is really a money-earning trade or industry. Many can obtain well-paid berths in Radio shops and Depots in the large towns, or can establish Radio Supply shops of their own.

Apply for Illustrated Prospectus with five annas stamps to The Principal, GEORGE TELEGRAPH TRAINING INSTITUTE, 136, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Public Notices

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO.
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF SEA BORNE COAL DURING 1941-42.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following Steam Coal to the Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway during the twelve months ending 31st March, 1942.

Coal to be delivered by sea at Mormugao into wagons to be provided by the Railway ..... 85,000 tons.

2. The coal must be either of Selected Grade or Grade 1, either hand-picked or screened and be free from shale or other deleterious matter. It must be fresh coal. "Weathered" coal will not be accepted.

3. Forms of Tender, Specifications and Instructions to Tenderer may be obtained from the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta on payment of Re. 1|- for each set.

4. No Tender will be considered unless it is submitted in the prescribed Form.

5. The Tenders which may be submitted for the whole or for any portion of the quantity noted above should be addressed in sealed covers to the "Agent and General Manager, Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway, c|o the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Calcutta" superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Coal." The Tenders should be lodged in the Tender Box kept in the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, before 11-00 A.M. (Calcutta time) on Thursday the 12th December, 1940.

6. The Agent & General Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance; he further reserves the right to accept any Tender wholly or in part at his option.

CALCUTTA,
Dated the 21st November, 1940.
(3815)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Enlarged Tonsils, Piles & Fistula successfully cured without operation. Write full history Dr. P. Dutt, B.A.M.D.H.Ps. D. (America). 110, Lower Circular Road, (B.C.) Calcutta.

Swami Krishna Americawala, who has been for a long time in Europe, America, China, Japan is a specialist in all chronic, sexual diseases by medicine and Yogic Exercise. Girgaum, Gaiwadi, 180 Pinjrapole Building, Bombay. (13934)

556. DAILY WANTS

Soya-Beans available at Grain Shop, B. M. Palekar Girgaum, P. Church, Bombay. 13902

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Barrett's of Beadon Rd., Lahore, Xmas Cakes, unbeatable quality 1|4 per lb. Sample parcel 5|4 inclusive any Rly. Stn. List on request. Cheaper from Lahore than Locally. (13892)

Are You Disappointed In Love? Does your beloved look upon you with contempt or indifference? Success guaranteed. Apply Salyer, Convent Street, Fort, Bombay. 13937

12TH WEEK
PRAKASH'S Devotional
NARSI BHAGAT
At
KRISHNA
Time: 3, 6, 9-30
AN EVERGREEN RELEASE.

IN FIFTH WEEK AND GROWING MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
SANSKAR SANSKAR
(Chhoti Bahu)
Starring
ROSE, HARISH, and JYOTI
PATHE
Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 10 p. m.
To-day Matinee 1 p.m.

SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK!
CHANDRA ARTS
JANGE AZADI
at **LAMINGTON**
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
TO-DAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

TAMIL TALKIE
AT
BROADWAY TALKIES
DADAR
on SUNDAY 1st December '40
at 10-30 A. M.
"NAVEENA VIKRAMATHITHIYAN"
Starring:
N. S. KRISHNAN
T. A. MADURAM & Others.
Tickets can be had from the South Indian Concerns Ltd.

5th Glorious Week!
The BEST SOCIAL in the TOWN!
"TRUST YOUR WIFE"
(NIRALI-DUNIYA)
IMPERIAL
To-day: 1-30, 4-15, 7 & 10 p. m.

SUBHAS ON HUNGER-STRIKE

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

SATYAGRAHA CAMPAIGN SPREADS FROM PUNJAB TO KERALA

Saturday records, besides the arrests of prominent leaders like Mr. Asaf Ali, Mr. Farid Ansari, Maulana Nuruddin Behari in Delhi. Dr. Gopichand Bhargava in the Punjab and Mr. V. V. Giri, ex-Minister of Madras, police raids on the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee Office and the Madras Engineering College. Mr. Giri is sentenced to a term of 15 months' imprisonment.

EX-PREMIER TO BE DETAINED

The ex-Premier of Central Provinces, Pandit R. S. Shukla, is ordered to be detained without trial for a period of one year. Reports from other provinces convey news of numerous arrests and convictions. In Khar, Mr. Shantilal Shah, M.L.C. and Secretary of the Congress Legislature Party has been arrested.

In Bombay City And Suburbs

BANDRA, Nov. 30.

Mr. Shantilal Shah, M.L.C., Secretary of the Bombay Congress Assembly Party was arrested this morning while offering Satyagraha at Khar by addressing a huge gathering. He has been placed before the Bandra Magistrate for trial.—United Press.

RAUT ARRESTED

PADGHA:—Shri D. W. Raut, M.L.A., Ex-Chairman, Thana District School Board and Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., arrived by car at Padgha in Bhiwandi Taluka and offered Satyagraha.

On his arrival at the spot fixed for the meeting, Shri Raut was profusely garlanded. He then addressed a large meeting laying particular stress on the constructive programme of the Congress and explaining the Congress attitude towards war. While he was still addressing, he was arrested by the Inspector of Police and was taken to the police station, from where he was taken to the Thana District Prison to await his trial on Monday, at 10 a.m. before the Additional Dist. Magistrate, Thana.

In Gujarat

(From Our Correspondent).

NADIAD:

It is reported that Miss Yesodaben Manibhai Patel, Mrs. Lilavatiben Babubhai Patel; Miss Shantaben Dahyabhai Patel and Mrs. Dahiben Ravajibhai Patel who were arrested on Thursday at Vadtal and Limbasi, were tried to-day before Mr. Benjamin at Mahemdabad, for an offence under Section 38 (5) read with Section 38 (A) C. of the Defence of India Rules.

They were sentenced to one day simple imprisonment and Rupees 200 fine each in default three months' further simple imprisonment.

AHMEDABAD:—Mr. Kanyalal Desai of Surat has been removed to Nasik Jail from Sabarmati.

Mrs. Vasumati Pandit, an inmate of the Harijan Ashram, Sabarmati, who was arrested under Rule 38 (1) of the Defence of India Rules for offering Satyagraha at Ramnagar near Sabarmati by shouting anti-war slogans was tried and sentenced in Sabarmati Jail to-day to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to suffer four months' simple imprisonment. She did not pay the fine and was given "C" class.

Mr. Nath Ghanekar, a Congress Socialist from Satara and Mr. Rajabhau Bhave, were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each, according to reports received here.

According to a Malvan message received at Poona, the President of the District Congress Committee, Mr. Narvekar was tried today by the First Class Magistrate for shouting anti-war slogans and for distribution of objectionable pamphlets.

Under the first count the President was convicted and sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 25 fine in default one month further rigorous imprisonment and on the second he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 25 fine in default one month further rigorous imprisonment, the sentences to run consecutively. Mr. Narvekar was placed in "B" Class.

Profulla Ghose Arrested

TAMLUK, Nov. 30.

Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghose, member of the Congress Working Committee, was arrested at 3 in the afternoon at Basudevpur (Midnapore District) on a charge of shouting anti-war slogans before a big gathering of villagers and Congressmen.

Dr. Ghose was followed immediately by Kumarchandra Jana, President of the Midnapur District Congress Committee, who shouted similar slogans and was also arrested.

The trial of these arrested persons, it is understood, will take place at Midnapore on December 2.—A.P.

In Maharashtra

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA:—Mr. Haribhau Tulpule, M. L. A. and Mr. Shankarrao Morey, President District Local Board, who offered Satyagraha at Khadakwasala this evening were arrested to-night at 10 at their residences under the Defence of India Act and taken to Yerawada Jail. They were seen off by their friends, including a number of local Congressmen. Their trial is expected to take place on Monday.

In C. P.

NAGPUR:—The Government of Central Provinces have passed an order under Section 26 of the Defence of India Rules for the detention of Pandit R. S. Shukla, ex-Premier, for a period of one year.

Pandit Shukla was arrested at Raipur on November 21 under Section 129 of the Defence of India Rules.

In Berar

AKOLA:—Pundilikrao Patil, President of the Akola Taluka Local Board, was arrested to-day when he offered Satyagraha by shouting anti-war slogans. He was removed to Akola District Jail and will be tried under the Defence of India Rules on December 2.

In Karnatak

DHARWAR:—Mr. Nesvi, ex-Parliamentary Secretary, offered Satyagraha at 3-30 p.m. to-day at Haunsbhavi in Dharwar District and was arrested. About 2,000 people gathered.

In Orissa

ANGUL:—Mr. Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, President of the Talcher Projamandal, was arrested here on a requisition by the Talcher State Police, under Section 38 of the Defence of India Rules. He was seen off by Congressmen, including Mrs. Malati Choudhury and Mr. Kripasindhu Bhokta, M. L. A.

Mr. Madan Mohan Pradhan, Dasarathipani and Magunicharan Pradhan, Secretaries of the Talcher Prajamandal, and Mr. Dayanidhi Rath were arrested under Section 108, Cr. P. C., and the Defence of India Rules, inside the Talcher State. The first three formed the personnel of the Crop Failure Enquiry Committee and were arrested while conducting investigation in the affected areas.

In Bengal

SURI:—Dr. Sarat Chandra Mukerjee, M. L. A., President of the Birbhum District Congress Committee and Mr. Mihirlal Chatterjee, a member of the A. I. C. C., who offered Satyagraha by shouting anti-war slogans at the local bazar were arrested.

FARIDPUR:—Mr. S. C. Dutta, Magistrate, has sentenced Kamini Mohan Dutta to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules.

It was alleged that on search the police recovered some prejudicial documents from his possession.

In Bihar

PATNA.—Mr. Mahamaya Prasad, Member of the A.I.C.C. was arrested yesterday at Chapra for shouting anti-war slogans.

Mr. Dhanraj Sharma, Secretary of the Anti-Compromise Conference, who was released on bail pending disposal of his appeal against conviction in the Sessions Court, Patna, was arrested here last evening under the Defence of India Rules.

Mr. Sharma had been convicted and sentenced by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Dinapore, sometime back for prejudicial activities, to six months' imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules.

In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30.

A Police Party made a search of the Congress Office, Delhi, and are reported to have seized certain papers.

Asaf Ali Arrested

Mr. Asaf Ali, M.L.A. (Central) and member of the Congress Working Committee, was arrested this morning under the Defence of India Rules.

Mr. Asaf Ali was taken to the Delhi District Jail where he was received by Mr. E. F. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate and Superintendent of the jail.

The Magistrate granted four days remand under Section 34 and 38 of the Defence of India Rules.

On the eve of his arrest Mr. Asaf Ali gave the following message: "In free India alone will Indians realise their destiny. Live to win our country's freedom and make history."

Lala Desh Bandhu Gupta, M.L.A. (Punjab), Maulana Nooruddin Behari, Mr. Bhal Singh, and Maulana Khalillur Rahman; Dictator, Majlis-i-Ahrar-i-Islam-i-Hind, were arrested to-day un-

(Continued on page 22)

15 More Join Him

Forcible Feeding Resorted To In Case Of One Prisoner

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

THE SITUATION ARISING OUT OF THE HUNGER-STRIKE IN THE PRESIDENCY JAIL IS DEALT WITH IN A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL THIS EVENING. MR. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, IT IS STATED, IS DECLINING FOOD.

The communique says:—

"During October and November security prisoners detained in the Presidency Jail under Rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules put forward certain demands for special treatment and threatened to hunger-strike, if Government did not comply with these demands. The demands, together with the measures taken by Government upon the representations made by the prisoners, were mentioned by the Hon'ble Home Minister during the course of the debate in the Legislative Assembly on the 28th November, 1940. Government will also issue later a communique dealing with them, in order that the public may be in possession of the full facts of the case.

"On the 25th November, sixteen of the prisoners, professing dissatisfaction with the extent to which their demands had been met, resorted to hunger-strike in accordance with their threat and are still declining food. Their names are: Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, Babu Pratul Chandra Ganguly, Babu Anil Ganguly, Babu Dharani Goswami, Babu Narendra Nath Das, Babu Provat Chandra Chakrabarty, Babu Rabindra Mohan Sen Gupta, Babu Saroj Kumar Chakrabarty, Babu Ashutosh Kali, Babu Radha Govinda Bhanja, Babu Khitish Chandra Bhowmick, Babu Sripati Nandy, Babu Anil Roy Choudhury, Babu Rakhal Chandra Ghosh, Babu Charubadan Chakrabarty, Maulvi Abdul Halim.

Three undertrial prisoners, charged with dacoity, also declined food on the 25th, but broke their fast on the 26th November, and have not resumed it. Their names are: Babu Moni Mohon Ghosh, Babu Nripendra Nath Singh, Babu Bepin Behari Ganguly.

On the 29th November, security prisoner Babu Subhas Chandra Bose declined food for different reasons. He is still on hunger-strike.

HEALTH OF PRISONERS

The health of all sixteen prisoners is satisfactory and there is no cause for anxiety in any case. Forcible feeding has been resorted to in the case of one prisoner only, Babu Sripati Nandi, who is being cared for in the jail hospital.

In view of the order No. 7009 P., dated the 25th November, 1940, Government propose to issue further communiques from time to time for the information of the public.—A. P.

JAIPRAKASH TO MEET MAHATMA

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Nov. 30.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain who reached Patna after nine months' detention under the India Defence Rules will shortly visit Seagaon, after paying short visit to his village.

Britain, U. S. and Soviet stand by Chiang-Kai-Shek.—on Page 12.

BRITAIN STANDS BY CHIANG-KAI-SHEK

AZAD-GANDHI TALKS

Conversations Incomplete, Says Congress President

WARDHAGANJ, Nov. 30.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, and Acharya J. B. Kripalani had long talks with Mahatma Gandhi this morning and noon.

Maulana Azad is addressing a public meeting here to-night and leaves for Calcutta on Monday morning.

Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, former Prime Minister of Assam, who saw Gandhiji to-day, is leaving for Calcutta to-morrow.

Dr. Keskar, Secretary of the Foreign Department of the A. I. C. C., arrived here this morning and saw Gandhiji. Along with Acharya J. B. Kripalani, Dr. Keskar is leaving for Allahabad.

Congress Session Prospects

"The Congress Session may or may not be held. It depends entirely on future developments in the country", said Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, soon after returning from Sevagram where he met Mahatma Gandhi.

Maulana Azad added: "If the Congress Session is held Congress elections will also be held."

Asked about the repealing of the Political Prisoners' Act of the Central Provinces, Maulana Azad said: "We are prepared for any sacrifice and sufferings. That shows the Government mentality."

WHEN HE COURTS ARREST

Asked when he would be offering 'Satyagraha' the Congress President said that as soon he finished some work already in hand he would do so. There is no truth in the report that he is asked to remain behind by Gandhiji. That all the members of the Working Committee have to offer 'Satyagraha' is decided, and there is no exception.

Maulana Azad meets Gandhiji to-morrow morning. — United Press.

Talks Incomplete

An A.P. message says:—

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, had prolonged talks with Mahatma Gandhi for over two hours. It is understood that there was general discussion and Maulana Azad when interviewed by the "Associated Press" said: "The talks are incomplete and will be resumed at 2-30 p.m." He added he would give something to the press either this evening or to-morrow morning when he intended leaving for Calcutta, if the discusions were over by that time.

Maulana Azad after his return from Sevagram was closeted with the Assam M.L.A.'s, including Mr. Bardoloi.

Azad To Visit Patna

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, is likely to visit Patna on December 2 to preside over a meeting of the Hindustani Committee appointed by the Congress Ministry, says a Patna message.

The meeting will be considering, among other things, the technical vocabulary in Hindustani compiled by Dr. Tarachand and Dr. Abdul Haque.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, former President of the Committee, will attend the meeting.

No Recognition Of Puppet Republic

CHINESE POLICEMEN DECLARE STRIKE: PEKING GATES CLOSED: JAPAN'S NEW ANTI-COMINTERN DRIVE

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Commenting on the Japanese official recognition of Nanking as the National Government of China, authoritative circles in London state that the position of the British Government is quite clear.

"The British Government continue to recognise the Government of Marshal Chiang-kai-Shek as the National Government of China."

PEKING GATES CLOSED

Police Strike In Shanghai

Six hundred Chinese policemen in Shanghai went on strike following the announcement of Japan's recognition of the Wang-Ching Wei Japanese controlled Government.

At Peking the City Gate were suddenly closed today and Japanese gendarmes started searching pedestrians. The searching started following a rumour that a Japanese Officer in the northern part of the city had been shot.

THE PUPPET REPUBLIC

Japan has recognized the Nanking Puppet Government as the "National Government of the Republic of China", says a Tokyo. Message. A treaty was signed at Nanking on Friday.

Article three of the treaty says: "Both Governments agree to co-operate in joint defence against communism, eliminating communistic organisations and elements in respective territories. For this purpose, Japan will station the required forces in the area of Min-Chiang and North China for the necessary period.

Anti-Comintern Drive

Article Five of the treaty recognises that "Japan may, in accordance with previous practices, or in order to preserve common interests of the two countries, station for a required duration, its naval units and vessels in specified areas" of China in accordance with terms be agreed upon separately between the two countries.

The Treaty comes into operation on December 1 and covers economic issues "neighbourly relations" and co-operation against the Comintern.

The question of co-operation of China by the Japanese Army and Navy is held over for a future agreement.

It is Officially announced in Tokio that "Nanking and Manchukuo have extended mutual recognition."—Reuter.

In Rumania

Perfect Peace Of Cemetery Established

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Codreanu, the former Iron Guard leader, who was shot in 1938 while he was alleged to be trying to escape, was given a posthumous re-trial on Friday when the verdict of the court martial convicting him of high treason was quashed, says a Bucharest despatch.

Rumania's army leaders have assured General Antonescu of their loyalty and support in the action he is taking against trouble makers and provocateurs, says a Bucharest despatch to the Havas Agency.

It is confirmed, the correspondent adds, that numerous executions have taken place in the provinces.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO GET ANY ACCURATE ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE KILLED DURING THE LAST FEW DAYS. SOME ACCOUNTS PUT THE FIGURE AT SEVERAL HUNDREDS AND OTHERS AT SEVERAL THOUSANDS.

Government have promised to punish those responsible for the assassinations but no arrests seem to have been made so far among the extremists responsible for the murders.

They Call It Perfect Orderliness

Perfect order reigns everywhere in Rumania, states the Official Rumanian Agency in an announcement on (Friday night) adding that the Legionary regime continues its strict disciplinary action within lawful limits.

Well-informed circles declare that German military elements are still exclusively within the framework of the mission of technical instruction.

Oil Deal With Japan

Batavia Imposes Stiff Terms

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30

A virtual defeat for Tokyo is reported to be the result of the Japanese trade delegation to the Netherlands East Indies.

The Japanese are said to have secured, after considerable diplomatic delay, only one-third of their total demands for oil and a complete refusal to their requests for high octane fuel. Japan, adds the report, must pay "cash on the barrel" in foreign currency of which she is known to be short and supply her own tankers—which are also limited. The next trade offensive by Japan in Batavia is expected to deal with tin and later with rubber.—Reuter.

CRITICAL SITUATION ON THAILAND BORDER

BANGKOK, Nov. 30.

The situation on the Thailand border is tense and critical with the French showing aggressive action, declares a Thailand High Command Communique issued today. French reconnaissance planes, reported to be taking photographs of military areas, were driven back by Thailand machines during an aerial raid on Thailand. Thailand artillery and machine-guns simultaneously went into action and it is claimed that three of the French planes were destroyed and a fourth is believed to have crashed. There were no Thailand casualties.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

U. S. AND CHINA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

The United States, of course, continues to recognise the Government at Chungking, declared Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at a press conference.—Reuter.

100 MILLION CREDIT.

President Roosevelt announced granting the Chinese Government in Chungking credit of 100 million dollars.—Reuter.

INCREASING SOVIET AID TO CHIANG-KAI-SHEK.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Marshal Chiang-kai-Shek has refused all overtures and shows no sign of flagging. What is more, material help from the Soviet and America is reaching him in ever increasing measure.—Reuter.

MUSLIM LEADER ARRESTED

MUZAFFARPUR, Nov. 30.

Mr. Manzur Ahsan Ajazi, Chairman of the Local Board and Chief Organiser of the Muslim Mass Contact Committee in Bihar was arrested at Shakra in the interior of the district while shouting anti-war slogans. He was tried to-day in jail and sentenced on two counts to one year's rigorous imprisonment each, the sentences running concurrently He was placed in "A" class.—A. P.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu : Magsar Sud 2, 1997
Muslim : Shawal 30, 1359
Parsi : Khordad 28, 1310
Hightide : 1-11, 13-03
Lowtide : 7-20, 19-04
Sunrise : 6h. 55m.
Sunset : 6h. 0m.

LAXMI TUTORIAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE

The eighth annual gathering and prize distribution of the Institute will be held at the J. R. Vanmali Hall, Dadar at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday). Principal H. V. Hampton, will preside.

MAHIM GYMKHANA AND MANGALOREAN CATHOLIC UNION

Under the joint auspices of the Mahim Gymkhana and the Mangalorean Catholic Union, Mahim, a public debate will be held at the Mahim Gymkhana Pavilion to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. The proposition that "Blue Stockings do not make good wives" will be moved by the Union and opposed by the Gymkhana. Mrs. Violet Alva, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, will preside.

A RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI

Swami Sambuddhanand of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will hold his weekly classes on the 'Teachings of Bhagawan Shri Ramakrishna Parmahansa' to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Moving Wheel" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

INDIAN CONSUMERS STORES

The opening ceremony of the Stores and the Modern Hindu Club will take place at Diamond Bar Building, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga, (B.B.) to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.). Mrs. Lilavati Munshi will preside.

MEETING OF BOMBAY MARATHAS

A condolence meeting of the Marathas of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the foregrounds of Shree Shivaji Vyayamshala, Bhoiwada, to mourn the sad and untimely death of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Kolhapur.

BOMBAY HINDI VIDYAPEETH

There will be a debate in Hindi to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. in Hindi Vidyapeeth Office, Marwari Vidyalaya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road. The subject is "Cinema is beneficial to the Society."

PRAGATI SANGHA

A general meeting of all members of Pragati Sangha will be held at the office, 45, Abdul Rehman Street to-day (Sunday) at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) for electing the Working Committee.

LOKAMANYA SEVA MANDAL

A public meeting will be held at the Social Service League Hall, Chinchpokli, Parel Road, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. to give an address to Mr. and Mrs. Laxman Govind Ghate for their munificent donations in many fields. Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, M.D., will preside.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

For visiting Naigaum Welfare Centre, the members of the Society will meet to-day (Sunday) at 4-45 p.m. at Tram Stand, near Hind-Mata Cinema, Parel.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—Daily Change of Programme. Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"I Married A Nazi". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Congo Maisie". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"They Drive by Night". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Pinocchio". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Jange Azadi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
PATHE—"Sanskar". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Sandesa". Daily at 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pak Daman". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Narsi Bhagat". Daily at 3, 6 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Trust Your Wife". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Divali". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

Bombay Gumasthas In Conference

The Conference of Bombay Shop Assistants (Gumastas) was inaugurated at Kanbai Wadi, Bombay, by Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee, the Mayor of Bombay, on Saturday night. Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, presided, and among those who addressed the Gumastas were Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Chairman of the Reception Committee.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

There will be a musical concert, under the auspices of the Mahasabha by Kumari Rajamanohari of Ceylon, vocal with Bul Bul Tarang accompanied by Mr. Nataraja Mudaliar on Tabla, at the Mahasabha premises at Kuver Kunj, 1st Road, Parsi Colony, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

PRICE OF QUININE TABLETS

The Government of Bombay has raised the selling price of parcels of 200 five-grain tablets of quinine Hydrochloride from Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 4-5 per parcel. The existing selling price of a tube of 20 five-grain quinine Hydrochloride tablets at seven and half annas is unaffected.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETS' ACT

The Bombay Government has extended up to December 31 the period allowed for submitting to the Government, suggestions relating to, or objections to, the draft rules framed under the Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939.

STUDENTS' DEBATING CIRCLE

To-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. there will be an inter-society debate with the Cosmo Circle in their Hall at Hill Road, Bandra, on the subject that, "In the Opinion of the House Love Marriage is a Failure".

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S PARTY

The general meeting of the members of the Bombay Branch will be held at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in the Independent India Office to consider the arrangements about the Inaugural Conference.

INDIAN MUSIC AT CHOWPATTY

A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. Rajarambuo N. Paradkar.

Bombay Satyagraha Plan

MRS. NAIDU, BHULABHAI AND PAKWASA INTIMATE POLICE CHIEF

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, it is understood, have sent their intimations individually to the Commissioner of Bombay, by noon on Saturday, informing him of their intention to offer Satyagraha. It is learnt that they have mentioned in their letters their method of offering Satyagraha and the place and the time for doing the same.

Mr. M. M. Pakwasa, the President of the Legislative Council, it is understood, has also conveyed in writing similar information to the Commissioner of Bombay.

It is further learnt that most of the prospective Satyagrahis who have decided to offer Satyagraha in the City have also intimated on Saturday to the Police Chief, with necessary particulars.

Permission for co-opting seven members in the vacancies likely to be created by the arrest of those members of the B.P.C.C., is understood to have been secured.

New President Of Marwari Chamber

The Annual General Meeting of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce was held on Saturday.

After the speech of Sjt. Begraj Gupta, the outgoing President, the annual report was adopted. Sjt. Prabhashankar Shukla, General Manager of Messrs. Ganeshlal Sohagmal was elected President of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year.

China's Lesson To India

Goodwill Mission Welcomed At Congress House

National sentiments were expressed and emphasised at a tea-party given by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in the compound of the Congress House, on Saturday, to His Excellency Dr. Tai-Chi-Tao, the President of the Examination Yuan of the National Government of China and the members of the Chinese Goodwill Mission Representatives of about 70 commercial organisations and several distinguished persons were present.

The Goodwill Mission will leave Bombay for Allahabad on Sunday (to-day) evening.

Indo-Chinese Ties

In reciprocating the sentiments expressed by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, President of the B.P.C.C., on behalf of the Congress, Dr. Tai-Chi-Tao, leader of the Chinese Goodwill Mission observed that his visit to India was the fulfilment of a long cherished desire.

Referring to the world conflagration, he stated that they in China also had their share in the trouble which began with the Japanese invasion and conquest of Manchuria three years ago. As a result of three years' hard fighting, more than a million men had died on the battle-field and another ten millions perished directly or indirectly that gave a view of the immense sacrifice the Chinese people were making to maintain their independence. Cities had been reduced to rack and ruin and more than 20 universities had been bombed and destroyed.

The reason for the war waged by Japan was not far to seek. The battle-fields in China proved it. The Chinese only wanted the Japanese to withdraw from the Chinese soil and until that was not done, they would continue fighting. The aggression of Japan was infectious and they were moved by human suffering.

Continuing he said: "In your hour of great distress, you have our sympathies." The people of India had braved difficulties to give the Chinese succour, sympathy and comfort on the battle-fields. They were thankful to the people of this country. But they had nothing material to give back. But they will co-operate with the people of this country for the sake of the human welfare and the peace of the world. With the improved communications, we hope to have more frequent mutual visits between the two great friendly countries."

Bhulabhai Welcomes Mission

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, warmly welcomed the Mission, the leader of which is one of the most cultured, renowned and accomplished persons and the exponent of the principle espoused by Sun-Yat-Sen.

They wanted to convey to the Mission the state of India, to-day. They were attempting for some time the task of governing the country. The time had come when they had to abandon it and they were in the midst of a struggle to win back their freedom.

He had the privilege of meeting another Delegation—a Muslim Delegation—from China and they had told him that when it came to the question of their motherland, to whatever sect they might belong, they were all Chinese to the cove. That was a lesson which they had to learn and absorb. And he knew that when the time came, there would be no differences based on religion. The Chinese Mission, said Mr. Bhulabhai, was a beacon to them and he assured it of their indissoluble ties of faith, culture, civilization and ultimate freedom.

One man whom the Mission had, perhaps, wished to see and who was within the prison bars, was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who had repeatedly emphasised the common ties that bound them. If he could venture to speak in the name of the country along with Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, their welcome would be complete. He thanked the Mission for the honour it had done to his people and he hoped that it would convey to the people of China the good wishes of India.

At the close of the speeches, Mr. Desai took the members of the delegation round and introduced them to the invitees.

ASSENT GIVEN TO FINANCE BILL

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30.

The Viceroy has given his assent to the Finance Bill which will come into operation forthwith, according to a Gazette of India Extraordinary issued to-day.

The increased postal and telegraph rates will take effect from to-morrow December 1, says a notification published in the gazette.

It is explained that the surcharge on incometax will begin to be levied on salaries etc., payable for November.—A. P.

Special Show for Ladies
To-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
7th Week
RANJIT'S Smashing Hit
DIVALI
Director:—JAYANT DESAI
Cast: MADHURI, MOTILAL VASANTI
DAILY at: 4, 6-45, & 9-45 p. m.
Matinee: On Sat., Sun., at 1-30 p. m.
OPERA HOUSE

True to
LIFE VALUES
SANDESA
enacts a
Super Human Drama
Hind Pictures' Stirring Social Hit
Starring: YASMIN NAZIR, ASIQ HUSSAIN, Baby Madhuri, Sushila Sadiq
Now in 3rd Week at
NEW WEST END
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Sat. & Sunday Extra show at 2 p.m.
Distributors: BRILLIANT PICTURES LTD.

Films To See In Current Week

FINE FARE IN FOREIGN FILMS

"I Married A Nazi" And "They Drive By Night" Must Be Seen

There is no new Indian film to see this week either in Hindustani, Marathi or Gujerati. But the old ones are good enough and for newcomers to the city "Sanskar" and "Sandesa"; "Divali" and "Geeta" are quite good entertainment.

"Dnyaneshwar" and "Bandhan" have stayed for quite long but their charm has fascinated the people so much, that it will be still easily a couple of months before they will be withdrawn. The beginning of December will see an influx of a number of new films from several of our studios.

Among the foreign films there is a very good offer this week. The one film that will attract politically-mided people is "I Married a Nazi" at Regal. It is a story of an American girl who felt she knew her German husband but discovers on a chance visit to Germany that the Hitlerite virus had effected his whole being beyond repair. More, of course on the screen.

Another good, vigorous picture is "They Drive By Night" at Excelsior. Ida Lupino, who acts the wife of a prosperous garage-owner falls in love with an ordinary truck-driver. He is all cold to her advances. She murders her husband to win him over and yet fails to do so. A wild course of development awaits the film-goer after this.

"Congo Maisie" at Metro is also fine entertainment of a lighter character, but in an instructive vain. This picture has a striking similarity of situation, which one meets within "Sanskar" at Pathe

"Pinacchio" at the New Empire is Walt Disney's new full length cartoon, where the "Baba Log" are bound to crowd during the week, but it will also entertain the child in the elders, who will accompany them.

FILM OF INDIAN AIR FORCE

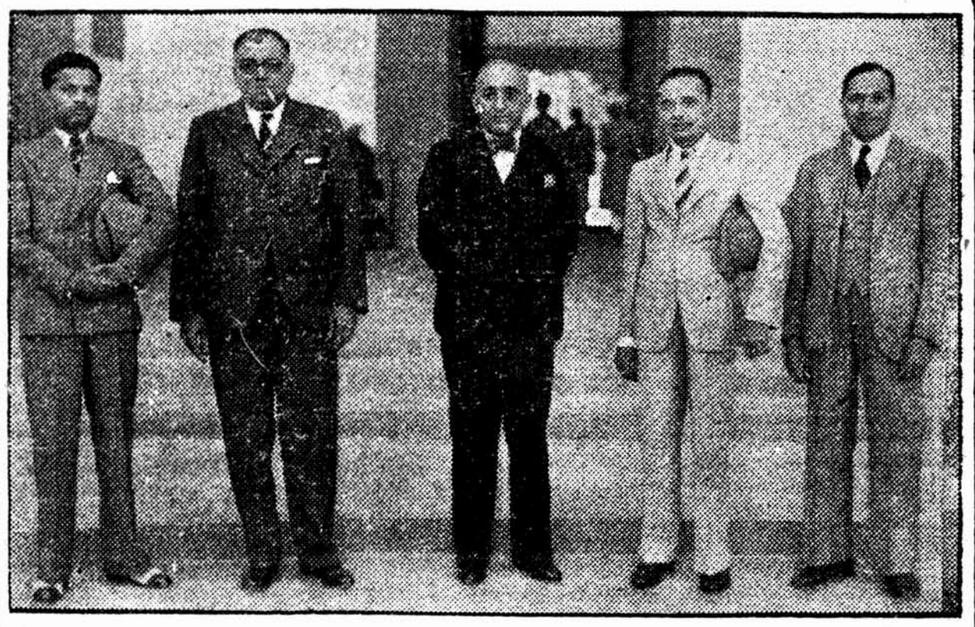
Dr. Pathy's Short Produced In Wadia Movietone

Of recent months there has been a drive aimed at the rapid expansion of the Indian Air Force. The need for many more planes is generally realised and in order to give the public some idea of what life is like for airmen and officers in the Indian Air Force a film has just been made entitled "Planes of Hindustan."

Like the earlier film "He's in the Navy" this is a Wadia Movietone short, photographed and edited by Dr. P. V. Pathy, British Paramount News Representative in India, and Directed by C. Radcliffe Gange, of D. J. Keymer & Co., Ltd., who wrote the scenario and spoke the English commentary. "Planes of Hindustan" has been released in English and the more common languages.

Half of this film was shot entirely from the air, and Dr. Pathy faced unusual difficulties, not only on account of the great weight of his machine, buffeted by the wind in an open plane moving at nearly one hundred miles an hour, but also on account of the dust and heat. The shade temperature was 116 when this film was made. A foretaste of what the Indian Air Force may one day meet is shown by means of shots very kindly lent by British Movietone News and Universal News and the film ends on a quiet note with some beautiful scenes of formation flying over the fills.

It makes a powerful plea for more and more funds to equip the Indian Air Force with the most modern planes. It is incidentally the only film shot in India from the air.



Members of the deputation that waited on Mr. Caroe, Foreign Secretary, Government of India, in connection with Indian films in Iraq. Left to right: Mr. Baburao Pai, Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Sir Homi Mody, Mr. Chhotubhai Desai and Mr. K. S. Hirlekar.

Leela Chitnis And Ashok Kumar At Lahore

Splendid Reception Wherever They Went

(From A Correspondent.)

How popular can film stars be? A graphic reply to that question came from Rai Bahadur Chuni Lall, General Manager of Bombay Talkies, in the course of an interview on his return from a short trip to Lahore over the last week-end. He had gone there at the invitation of the Honourable Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court, Sir Douglas Young, and was accompanied by the Bombay Talkies stars, Leela Chitnis and Ashok Kumar to assist in a concert in aid of the War Planes Fund.

The arrival of the stars in Lahore, said Rai Bahadur Chuni Lall, evoked an enthusiasm that the city had not known for a long time. No less than 10,000 people, men and women of all classes, had gathered at the Railway Station long before the train was due; it was full two hours before the stars could alight from their compartments, and even the train was correspondingly delayed. The overflowing enthusiasm of the surging crowd made it impossible for the stars to alight. The police were helpless. When the stars emerged from their compartments, the crowds burst out into the "Bandhan" chorus: "Chal Chal re Navjavan!"

Many Receptions

During their three days' stay in Lahore, the stars were guests of Raja Narendra Nath, whose house remained besieged by students and society ladies. There was a round of receptions and parties, given by prominent citizens including the Honourable Mr. Manohar Lal, Finance Minister and President of the Punjab Literary League, Begum Shah Nawaz and the Honourable Chief Justice Sir Douglas Young. On each occasion, hundreds of people would collect and line up the streets. The entire student population, both boys and girls, had made it a holiday, following the stars wherever they went.

The concert itself, said Rai Bahadur Chuni Lall, was a success beyond the expectations of the organizers. As much as Rs. 20,000 is reported to have been collected, and several tickets were sold at Rs. 100 each. All members of the Cabinet, Judges and leading citizens were present. Every song sung by Leela Chitnis and Ashok Kumar received repeated encores, and the end of every song evoked cheer that threatened to bring down the house.

An equally enthusiastic audience greeted the stars at their personal appearance at the Regent Cinema, where "Bandhan" is running in its fourteenth week. At the request of the theatre management, Sir Douglas Young presented gold medals to Leela Chitnis and Ashok Kumar with a speech in the highest praise of the stars' performances. "Taking the enthusiasm of that audience as an index", said Rai Bahadur Chuni Lall, "'I have absolutely no doubt that 'Bandhan' will create a new precedent for Lahore by celebrating a jubilee."

"It is interesting to know that the people called them Head Master Saheb and Beena—their roles in "Bandhan"—and not Ashok Kumar and Leela Chitnis. The song "Chal Chal re Navjavan" seemed to be on everybody's lips; in fact it was used as kind of anthem wherever the stars went. The stars were held up and photographed no less than two hundred times. On the whole, the entire reception was such as would do honour to high dignitaries or leaders of public opinion. Our stars have brought happy memories with them."

Farewell at Lahore station, and some further stations was equally remarkable.

This Lahore visit of the Bombay Talkies stars provides striking proof of the amazing extent of star popularity; it also gives unimpeachable evidence that the day is long past when film artistes were regarded as anything but of the highest social order.

November Issue Of 'Filmo'

The November issue of the "Filmo", Northern India's bright cine journal, is more or less a commemorative volume of the visit of the Bombay Talkies stars, Leela Chitnis and Ashok Kumar, to Lahore, where they were specially requested to go by the Chief Justice, Sir Douglas Young to participate in concert organised by his Lordship in aid of the War Planes Fund.

Mrs. Freda Bedi makes the valuable suggestion to Indian producers to picturise India as she really is and as she really does from day to day and her suggestion to make a picture of Kashmir, with Kashmir as hero No. 1 is a challenge to our producers to show us what they can do in this cultural mission of the film industry. The issue is full of well done and neatly executed pictures. The "Filmo", which is issued from the Regal Cinema Building, the Mall, Lahore, is priced at annas four and its annual subscription is Rs. 3.

BOMBAY ARTISTE IN CEYLON

From A Correspondent)

Srimati Chellammal of Matunga, well-known in Karnataki music circles, is in Ceylon and is giving a series of recitals. Her original plan of a musical tour of the Far East had to be suspended because of war developments. She gave a series of concerts in the prominent towns of South India and reached Ceylon. At Jaffna, she gave half a dozen performances. She broadcast from the Colombo

Shrimati Chellammal.

Radio on the 9th November and had public programmes under the auspices of Sri Vidya Gana Sabha, Saiva Mangaiyar Kazhagam, Sangeetha Abhivridhi Sabha and many other music associations of Ceylon. The Ceylon press is full of praise for her musical talents and finished stylisation. Mr. Krishnaswami, well-known violinist and Music Director of Bombay Mohan Pictures, and Mr. Palaniswami, the Mridangam artiste, accompanied her in her recitals, and the party had a record house at the Vivekananda Society Hall Colombo.

BOMBAY MUTUAL

Sircar Lays Foundation Of Calcutta Building

CALCUTTA, November 28

The view that while Indian companies and Indian business interests were getting ahead and getting on well in the field of life insurance, the advance in other fields was not up to expectation was expressed by Sir N. N. Sircar, laying the corner stone of the new premises of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society this morning.

Referring to the present insurance act of which he acknowledged paternity, Sir Nripendra Nath was not definite about the shape it would receive after "some amputations had been performed by proposed amendments."

Speaking about the building, Sir Nripendra Nath observed that it would be simple and serviceable —the first air conditioned building all through in the city of Calcutta.

Those present at the ceremony included Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad.—A. P.

Coeur de Lion Prevails In Exciting Finish

Favourites Fail Again: Maxwell And Hewitt Score Double

The opening day of the X'mas meeting at Mahaluxmi was another day of outsiders. Hikmat Pasha, Cougar, Princep, Dr. Mary, Houdini and Turkey all raging first favourites let down a very big following and none of them even figured at the tail end of the board.

The inexplicable failures of Irani's two candidates Hikmat Pasha and Cougar, both market rages, caused not a little adverse comment among the punters Jockey Maxwell and Trainer Hewitt had a good double through the medium of the alliterative pair So That's That and Sea Battle.

AN EXCITING FINISH.

The Brabourne Plate, the chief event of the day saw a small field of eight face the starter, Multissimo being a course scratching. The Kashmir bracket was much in demand with Coeur de Lion at a slightly better price. Play On also had a big following at fours. Steel Helmet, the winner of last year's Eclipse Stakes, with Britt up held a prominent position throughout and from the bend drew away by some lengths. But Sibbritt astride the Son of Asteurs, delivered a terrific challenge from the first enclosure and from there, a regular neck to neck race ensued between Steel Helmet and Coeur de Lion, in which the latter beat the Kashmir nominee practically on the post. It was a piece of brilliant riding on the part of Sibbritt which enabled Coeur de Lion to land the spoils. Loch Ness finished a length and a half behind, the fighting pair with Monocle fourth, a further length behind.

The Manchester Plate provided another thrilling fight between Moot Law and Harlem both from Kashmir's stables. Sir Robin, Inflation and Bachelor's Bard cried off and among the seventeen left in, Houdini was the best fancied. Solmint and the Kashmir bracket too received a good measure of support and practically every other runner in the field was neglected. Marrable astride Moot Law and Britt astride Harlem fought the issue, the former prevailing by a short-head. His Lordship with Brace up ran a length behind, paying a thumping dividend of Rs. 100 for a place. Maroc was a good fourth.

LALOO SHINES.

The Rajkot Plate had a big surprise in store for the punters. Lakhpat from Chotani's Stables and Prominent being scratched, Princep was made the best to stand. Lalco the half jockey astride Son of Sheridan made a race of it to win by a length from Shahenshah and Philderer. Oliver would have enjoyed better backing, but the half jockey Laloo astride him, put the punters on the wrong track. Philderer, the Chelmarsh colt paid a nourishing dividend of Rs. 84, for place.

The only popular victory of the day, was Sir Roger Lumley's Sappho, who with Marrable up won effortlessly, beating Pom Pom and Zenith. Step Chilly was a late fourth.

Sibbritt completed his double for the day on Gaurishanker in the last race, in which the grey staged a runaway victory, finding the handicap rather light. Taj al Farat as I expected ran third, paying a good dividend of Rs. 75 for a place.

The daily double paid Rs. 165-8 and the daily treble gave Rs. 36,974 on a solitary ticket.

Details :—

THE SOUTHFIELDS PLATE. Division II. —Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr A H Wadia's CLARIFY 8-9 Khandu 1
Messrs P D and E D Pandole's FUN OF THE FAYRE 7-9 K B Irani 2
Mr W C Brodie's NIGHT REVELLER 9-2 Osman 3
Mr I A G Moloobhai's LANGDON 8-0 Laloo 4
Not run: Aer Lingus 8-11 and Jubilee Essex 7-9.
Won by head, 1 length, 3 lengths.
Time 1 minute 16 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 107. Places Rs. 26, Rs. 16 and Rs. 17.
Trainer: C Jennings.

THE SOUTHFIELDS PLATE. Division I. Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr A Svamvur's SO THAT'S THAT 8-13 Maxwell 1
Mrs Justice's NEOCELL 7-7 Roberts 2
Sir Sultan Chinoy's ALBERTINE 8-7 cd. 8-4 Md. Khan 3
Mr P B Avasia's LORD CLARION 8-9 Brace 4
Not run: Pompom 9-0, Silver Armour 8-9 and Shermont 7-12.
Won by: 1 length, short head, short head.
Time: 1 minute 14 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 46 Places Rs. 17, Rs. 28 and Rs. 18.
Trainer: L H Hewitt

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—Division I—Distance 1 mile
Mr Sion F Nessim's GOLD DEPOSIT 8-7 Whiteside 1
Messrs A H Ahmedbhoy and Harmony's ASSAF MAHMUD 8-2 Brace 2
Mrs K T Sampat and Mr J R Kasperkhan's KING FAROUQ 7-9 Eude 3
Mr N E D Pandole's GREAT STAR 7-9 cd. 7-12 W Sibbritt 4
Not run: King of Diamonds 8-4
Won by: 3/4 length, 1/2 length, 3 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 51 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 39. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 24 and Rs. 23.
Trainer: Owner.

THE BORIVLI PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.
H E Sir Roger Lumley's SAPPHO 9-2 Marrable 1
Mrs L Brooker and Mrs. J A Grimshaw's ZENITH 7-9 J Rosen 2
Mr Osman Chotani's POMPOM 9-2 Sibbritt 3
Mr D M Mistry's STEP CHILLY 7-7 Eude 4
Not run: Miss Lena 8-0
Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, 1 length, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 29 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 24. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 34 and Rs. 17.
Trainer: C Jennings

THE ROUS HANDICAP—Distance 1 mile.
Mr A Svamvur's SEA BATTLE 8-13 Maxwell 1
Mr C Arumugam's RETORT 9-0 Eude 2
Mr M D Petit's AVON SONG 8-0 Davison 3
Nawabzada Fakhr ul Mulk of Bhopal's COTYS 7-9 K Hassan 4
Not run: Philtre 8-10 and Congratulations 8-0
Won by: 1 length, 1/2 length, neck.
Time: 1 minute 40 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 97. Places Rs. 31, Rs. 72 and Rs. 19.
Trainer: L H Hewitt

THE BRABOURNE PLATE—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.
Messrs G Dharamsey and A H Ahmedbhoy's COEUR DE LION 7-11 Sibbritt 1
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's STEEL HELMET 9-2 Britt 2
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's LOCH NESS 7-12 Roberts 3
Mrs R Earle's MONOCLE 8-0 Maxwell 4
Not run: Multissimo 8-4
Won by: Short head, 1 1/2 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 53 seconds
Tote paid: Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 24 and Rs. 39
Trainer: A M Khairaz

THE MANCHESTER PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's MOOT LAW 8-7 Marrable 1
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's HARLEM 8-9 Britt 2
H H the Maharaja of Idar's HIS LORDSHIP 9-2 Brace 3
Mrs Marbeth's MAROC 8-9 Maxwell 4
Not run: Sir Robin 8-4, Inflation 8-4 and Bachelor's Bard 7-7.
Won by: Head, 1/2 length, short head.
Time: 1 minute 27 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 48. Places Rs. 60, Rs. 41 and Rs. 100.
Trainer: Mahomedalli.

THE RAJKOT PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs
Mr Osman Chotani's OLIVER 8-10 cd. 8-3 Laloo 1
Mr A H Ahmedbhoy's SHAHENSHAH 8-7 Brace 2
Mr J C D Vanrenen's PHILDERER 8-5 Bonds 3
Mrs Marbeth's THE DUCHESS 9-0 Maxwell 4
Not run: Lakhpat 8-12, Prominent 8-3 and Murad 7-9.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 230. Places Rs. 66, Rs 46 and Rs. 84.
Trainer: H Chotani.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE. Division II Distance 1 mile.
Mrs S Bose's GAURISHANKER 7-10 Sibbritt 1
Mr K E Dossa's ROMANTIC PRINCE 8-1 cd. 7-13 Kassim Hassan 2
Mr R S Irani's TAJ AL FARAT 9-0 cd. 8-7 Rosario 3
Mr G L Shinde's KAID SAOUD 8-3 Meekings 4
Not run: Shanghai 7-11 and Amnawar 7-7
Tote paid: Win Rs. 76 Places Rs. 26, Rs 36 and Rs. 75.
Trainer: M. Ali Asker.

Ranji Trophy

BENGAL SCORE 257

Sind And Western India States Meet To-day

JAMSHEDPUR, Nov 30.

In the East Zone match of the Ranji Trophy Tournament between Bengal and Behar commenced to-day at the Keenan Stadium. At the close of play on Saturday the position was as follows:—

Bengal (1st innings) 257.
Bihar (1st innings) 8 for no loss.

WEEK-END CRICKET

Maharashtra Oppose Hindu Representative Side

Two important week-end cricket fixtures, started on Saturday. On the Hindu Gymkhana ground Maharashtra opposed a Representative Hindu XI.

Here, Maharashtra, batting first, had collected 118 for the loss of 3 wickets. The visitors began disastrously loosing their first wicket for nil and had another loss at 37. S. W. Sohoni and Prof. D. B. Deodhar then raised the figure to 90. At this stage Sohoni was caught by Raiji off Vinoo Mankad. Sohoni scored 52, but had a life at 21, when he should have been held in the slips.

At the close of play, Deodhar and Hazare were together, the former with 42 and his companion boasted 12.

When the score was 109, Deodhar should have come back to the pavilion, Hindlekar giving him a life. The Professor was then with 37.

At the Brabourne Stadium, the Cricket Club of India were at home to Dr. Kanga's XI. The Club batted first. They lost T. A. Cbntractor with a single on the book. R. J. Maneckshaw who went out to C. M. Rana failed to stay and the second wicket fell when the Club's tally was only two. Rana and V. M. Merchant carried the total to 46, the former now left with 15. Merchant and F. K. Nariman were together when stumps were drawn. Merchant had collected 42 and Nariman's total was four.

HINDU REPRESENTATIVE XI v. MAHARASHTRA

MAHARASHTRA—(First Innings)

R B Bhajekar c Gharat b Bannerji	0
S W Sohoni c Raiji b V Mankad	52
C V Gupte b N P Kesari	9
D B Deodhar batting	42
V S Hazare batting	12
Extras	3
Total (for 3 wickets)	118

DR. KANGA'S XI v. CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA (First Innings)

T K Contractor c Havewalla b Palia	1
C M Rana c Engineer b Palia	15
R J Maneckshaw l.b.w. b Palsetia	0
V M Merchant batting	42
F K Nariman batting	4
Extras	4
Total (for 3 wickets)	66

SIND V. W. I. STATES

RAJKOT, Nov. 29.

The following teams have been selected to play at Rajkot on 1, 2 and 3 December, 1940, in the Ranji Trophy Tournament (second round.)

SIND XI:—J. Naoomal (Capt.), M J. Mobed, M. A Gopaldas, Abbas Khan, Daud Khan, Innam Khan, Mascarenhas, Quamaruddin, Girdhari S. K., Ibrahim Vazir, Kishinchand G.

Reserves:—Lakda, Vissumal, Shankerdas.

WESTERN INDIA STATES CRICKET ASSOCIATION XI:—H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot (Capt.), The Chief of Manavadar, K. S Abdul Khalique, H. W. Barritt, Faiz Ahmed, Saeed Ahmed, Akbar Khan, Ummer Khan, Nyal Chand, Purshottam, Prithivi Raj.

Reserves:—Pratap Rai Raval, Sukhvant Rai, R. P. Ratnod.

Umpires:—H. D. Billimoria and D. K. Naik.—A P.

In The New Order

BOMBAY, Nov. 30.

"A state of things must be brought about in which toleration is the law; an order in which many elements, racial, national, cultural, spiritual, can exist side by side and form a multiple unity; in such an order all these antipathies, hostilities, distrusts would die from lack of nourishment. That would be a true state of perfectly developed human civilization, a true basis for the higher progress of the race. In this new order, India with her spiritual culture turned towards the highest aims of humanity would find her rightful place and would become one of the leaders of the human evolution by the greatness of her ideals and the capacity of her peoples for the spiritualisation of life."

Thus declared the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, President of H.E.H. the Nizam's Executive Council, in the course of a lecture broadcast from All-India Radio, Bombay, this evening, on "What is Culture."

Putting forward his arguments against the assertion that the spiritual pre-occupation of the Indian people was the cause of their failure in life and ultimate subjection to foreign rule, Sir Akbar said: "The greatness of India in philosophy and literature, her long tradition of architecture, sculpture, painting, her history of making of empires and breaking of empires, all go to show that the people of India were not deficient in will and vital force. India could not bring about her political unification on account of the vastness of the country and the primitive means of communication, and that was why she was conquered, though not without a long and obstinate struggle. Now with modern means of communication, India is rapidly becoming one in political life. An India, politically free and re-established in her spiritual culture, synthesised as I conceive it on new and larger lines, is destined to be a great power in the general uplift of humanity."—United Press.

PENTANGULAR AS USUAL

It is authoritatively stated that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has no intention to further any move which is calculated to deprive the public of Bombay of any genuine pleasure in patronising the great Indian Cricket festival—the Cricket Pentangular of Bombay which is to begin on December 14.

It is learnt that the Secretary of the B.P.C.C. was recently authorised to make inquiries as to whether the proceeds of the match would go to any extraneous cause.

Having found that the rumours current for some time in the City as baseless, it is understood, the B.P.C.C. has decided not to interfere in the matter or in any way support any agitation which is calculated to create bitterness in the minds of the public.

The feeling prevailing in some quarters that the match should not be held, in view of the Satyagraha movement launched in the City and which has almost synchronised with the holding of the Cricket match, has not yet taken any definite shape.

HINDLEKAR TO KEEP WICKET FOR HINDUS

The "Bombay Chronicle" understands that it has more or less been decided that Hindlekar will keep wicket for the Hindus in the Pentangular Cricket Tournament.

FANCY DRESS COMPETITION RESULT

ALL-CORRECT ENTRIES — EACH GETS Rs. 37-8as.

There were (40) Forty All Correct Entries. Each of the following successful Competitors gets (Rs. 37-8) Rupees Thirty Seven and annas eight only.

BOMBAY

Lallubhai M. Patell,
Haji Kasam Chawl,
Room No. 57,
Lamington Road,

Miss Farida Nomanbhai
Barodawala,
No. 3, Altamount Road,
Cumballa Hill,

K. P. BIDAYA,
T. C. Commercial Dept.,
G.I.P. Rly. Bombay V. T

Yeshwant V Pawar,
C|o The Wallace Flour Mill
Co., Ltd.,
Sleater Road, Grant Road,

Mrs. Indumati Lalji,
C|o The Wallace Floor Mill
Co., Ltd.
Sleater Road, Grant Road,

Pravin Jhaveri,
C|o Shantilal Amratlal,
Chintamani Bldg.,
2nd floor Ramwady.

G. A. Noorani,
C|o Indian Enamel Works,
164, Chakla Street,

P. M. Kanabar,
4th Floor, Room No. 23,
43, DeSouza Street,
Mandvi.

B. S. Hira,
C|o Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.,
Fort,

A. K. Raja,
C|o Sootariya Paper Mart,
Parsee Gally, Dhunji St.,

Ramchandra Khimji, Arya,
Pathar Bldg., 3rd Floor,
Masjid Bunder Road,

G. Rusomji,
C|o R. D. Kaka.
Piroja Mansion,
Tardeo.

Poonsi Champsi Shah,
C|o Gangji Velji & Co.,
Kansara Chawl, Tardeo,

Thaker Dayalji Nanji,
4th Floor, 41|45, DeSouza
Street, Mandvi,

Asok Kasotia,
20, Parekh Niwas,
Girgaum.

Mohomad Essak,
C|o Nizam Tailoring Shop,
Bhaji-Pala Lane,
Nagdevi St.,

Mrs. Mehra,
C|o E. S. Mahableshwarwala,
52, Khokha Bazar,

Abdulhusain Sarafali Dhakawala,
52, Khokha Bazar,

Damodar C. Shah,
183, Cadell Road,
Mahim.

Bombay Suburbs

Laxmidas Dwarkadas Asar,
Jamnadas Umarsi Lalai Bungalow
Ghatkoper.

Shamji Premji,
C|o. Damji Shamji & Co.,
Bombay Suburban.
Vile Parle.

Alegaon

A. A. A.
General Merchant,
Alegaon, Dist. Akola

Abubaker A. Aziz Jetpurwala,
Alegaon.

Abubaker A. Aziz Jetpurwala,
Alegaon.

Baroda

B. K. Patel,
Bajwada, Samdi Pole,

Hyderabad (Sind)

Gobindram K. Sagrani,
Tilak Road,

Khandwa, C. P.

Adamali Aamir,
Gaspura,

Kankanady

Leo D'Souza.
Valencia,
Kankanady P. O.,
South Kanara.

Jamnagar (KATHIAWAR)

Mehta Chandulal Ramjji
Chelawala,
Behind Kalyanji Temple,

Bhagwanji Liladhar,
Behind Kalyanji Temple,

Bhavnagar

Bhikha-Shanker, B. Trivedi,
Wadwa Vav Wari Sheri,

Correct Solution

Illustrations	Illustrations
A	5
B	15
C	1
D	18
E	11
F	3
G	17
H	8
I	13
J	14
K	6
L	16
M	7
N	9
O	2
P	10
Q	12
R	4

Moti-Sherdi

Thakor Udesinhji Motisinhji,
Moti Sherdi, Post Cosidra,
Via Vasad.

Sidhpur

M. F. Rangoonwala,
Opp. Eslampura Mosque,

M. F. Rangoonwala,
Opp. Eslampura Mosque,

Salangpur

Nagarlal Hatoobhai,
Post Salangpur
(Hanumanji),
Via Botad

Secunderabad

T. Sudaker,
No. 3236,
Kingsway,

Surat

P. N. Rav,
C|o. Surat Electricity Co. Ltd.,

Shezman H. Amirudin,
Ali Manzil,
Begampura,

M. T. Desai,
Electricity Co. Ltd.,

Vapi

E. Dalpatram Uttamram.
Vapi Bazar.

TWO ERRORS

There were Two hundred and seventy-six entries with two mistakes. Each of the following successful competitors gets (Rs. 1-13) Rupees one and annas thirteen only.

Sana Hari,
"Petropolis" 3rd Floor,
Colaba.

Hosang F. Rustomji,
Cushrow Bagh,
G. 11, Colaba.

Fakir Govan Pathekar,
Gilonogal, No. 17,
Meant Pleasant Road,
Malabar Hill.

Fakir Govan Pathekar,
Gilonogal No. 17,
Mount Pleasant Road,
Malabar Hill.

Kaikhushru B. Chinoy,
Bachooali Mansion,
Cumbala Hill.

Lalji Fakir,
C|o H. M. Holsted,
"Silvren",
New Chowpaty Sea Face,
Worli.

Bavjibhai Chiman Dumania,
Mofatlal Park,
Warden Road.

Kusum Parmanand Doshi,
215, Panjrapole Road,

Rajnikant Pratapraí,
2nd Floor, Harjivan
Monje House,
Ovalwady, Kalbadevi Road,

Chunilal Premji Chavda,
C|o Havakana and Co.,
Two Tanks, Kajipura,

Gopal Makan Choli,
"Dil-Pazir" Warden Road,
Post Cumballa Hill.

Shantibai Shantikumar,
Dholi-Bldg., 5th Floor,
Vadgadi.

Mrs. Shirin Noman,
125, Bohra Bazar,
Fort.

Ruttonbai Kanji,
House No. 89, Bhandari Street,
Koliwada, Mandvi,

Laxmibai Tribhovandas Nayak,
Madhavji Thakersi House,
Khetwady, Back Road.

Laxmibai Tribhovandas Nayak,
Madhavji Thakarsi House,
Khetwady, Back Road.

Abbasbhai S. Miyajivala,
114, Lohar Chawl,

K. M. Daginawala,
C|o Amir Photo Studio,
83, I. Rehemtulla Road,

Thakorlal Jhaverbhai,
C|o Mohanlal Chhaganlal,
Bhuleshwar Bhoiwada,

Mrs. B. Andrades,
House No. 19-20,
2nd Marine Line,
Dhobi-Talao.

K. G. Toadankar,
C|o S. N. Danagey,
Ground floor, Near Round
Temple, Null-Bazar.

K. G. Toadankar,
C|o S. N. Danagey,
Ground floor,
Near Round Temple,
Null-Bazaar,

Tribhovan Mulji Jadav,
Mazagaon B. I. T. Chawl,
No. 15, Room No. 74, Tadwady,

Mohomad Essak,
C|o Nizami Tailoring Shop,
Bhajipala Lane, Nagdevi St.,

K. Taiyab,
C/o. G. F. Kapadia.
139, Nagdevi Street,

Batoolbai E. Galeli.
180, Doctor Street,

Lalji Narsinh,
Jenkin House, No. 4.
Henry Road,

Salebhai Abdulali Bhavnagarwala,
113, Cumbhatti Chawl,
3rd Floor,
Ebrahim Rahimtoola Road,
Bhindi Bazar,

Fazalabbas M. Daginawala,
Kutabi Bldg., 2nd Floor.
Sayad Mukri St.,

Fazalabbas M. Daginawala,
Kutabi Bldg., 2nd Floor.
Sayad Mukri St.,

Fazalabbas M. Daginawala.
Kutabi Bldg., 2nd Floor,
Sayad Mukri St.,

Gulabbhai D. Nayak,
Municipal Null-Bazar School,
1st Floor, Municipal Bldg.,
Null Bazar,

Mistry Jivraj Kanji,
Bara Emam Road.
House No. 191, Null-Bazar,

Sultanali Gulamhushain Mamad
Datoo.
14 Dontad Cross Lane.
Khadak.

Ramesh Jamindar,
Damodar Bldg., 4th Floor,
Princess Street,

Mehta Kirtilal Fatehchand,
Wilson College,
Musical Hall, Room No. 2/5,

The Cambay Brass Works,
C/o. O. M. Desai,
156 Shroff-Wady,
Mazagaon.

Kanaiyalal K. Sangvi,
Sangvi Sadan 1st. floor,
4th Lane Khetwady,

Ramanlal Nathoobhai,
House No. 272
Opp: Imperial Bank,
Abdul-Rehman St.

Dawoodbhai E. Kagajwala,
Appa Bldg.
Opp: Null-Bazar Market
Null Bazar,

A. A. Thanawala,
139 Nagdevi Street

Keshavji Ramji,
Abbas Manzil,
Carmichal Road,

Taiyabali A. Gulabhoywala,
119, Mutton Street

Mulraj D Saraiya.
Above Swadeshi Market,
2nd. floor, Room No. 170

Kanji Vrajlal.
Commercial Tata Press,
105 Fort.

T. R. Balan,
C/o. The Stanley Works,
P. O. Box No. 491,

Kanji Poonsi,
C/o. Devji Khetsi Co.,
New Chinch-Bunder

Himatlal A. Shah,
C/o. Rasiklal & Co.
Varjivan Mansion
Princess Street,

Poonsi Champsi Shah,
C/o Gangji Velji & Co.,
Kansara Chawl,
Tardeo.

M. J. Saldanha,
Dawn Mill.
Lower Parel.

Aban Rustamji Kaka,
Piroja Mansion,
4th Floor, Tardeo,

A. Rustamji,
C/o R. D. Kaka.
Piroja Mansion,
Tardeo.

Behram N. Vimadalal,
C/o R D. Kaka.
Piroja Mansion,
Tardeo.

Gopal Bhagwan,
Robinson Memorial Church,
Byculla.

Mahadeo Hari,
C/o H. V M. Co, Ltd.,
Electrical Dept Haji Bunder,
Seewri.

Kumuda Settur.
Topiwala Mansion,
Sandhurst Road,

Ram-Ratan Biharilal,
Lehri Mansion.
Golpitha.
Sandhurst Road.

Dayal Nanji.
C/o Chhotalal Virji & Co.,
No 305. Kharek Bazar.

M. S. Malanker
Foreign Post
Irwin House.

Satayaprakash.
C/o Budhasen Bishambernath.
Swadeshi Market,
Kalbadevi Road,

Salehbhoy A. Bhavnagarwala,
113. Khambatti Chawl.
3rd Floor Ibrahim Rahimtoola
Road, Bhindi Bazar,

Sadakali M. Alimohomadji,
C/o Gulamhushain T. Kachwala,
Jamli Moholla.

Sadakali M. Alimohomadji,
C/o Gulamhushain T. Kachwala,
Jamli Moholla,

M. S. Desai,
C/o Naran N. Pandiya,
Sutar Chawl,

M. S. Desai,
C/o Narayan N. Pandiya,
Sutar Chawl,

Kantilal Dwarkadas,
Novelty Sadi Works,
Gaiwady Keval St.,

Ebrahim Usman-Beg,
123, Sarang Street.

Usman Abdulrehman Osawala,
No. 99, Mohomadali Road.
2nd Floor.

Tulsidas J. Saraiya,
Swadeshi Market,
Room No. 170.
Kalbadevi Road,

Vasant Morar,
12, Beachkendy House,
Warden Road,

Nanji Narayan,
C/o Genan Dunkirk Co., Ld.,
Chartered Bank Bldg.,
Fort.

Nanji Narayan,
C/o Genan Dunkirk Co., Ltd.,
Chartered Bank Bldg.,
Fort.

Niyamatbai Baj,
House No. 154,
Dhaboo Street, Null Bazar,

Fatmabai Salebhoy,
House No. 154, 4th Floor,
Dhaboo Street,
Null Bazar.

Ahmad Tarmohamad,
Hasam Habib Bhiwandiwala
Shop,
Mustafa Bazar,
Post Box No. 10,

Ahmad Tarmohomad,
Hasam Habib Bhiwandiwala
Shop,
Mustafa Bazar,
Post Box No. 10,

M. S Wagle,
Secretariat.

Abasbhoy A. Karachiwala,
House No. 396, Katha Bazar,
Doongri St.,

G. A. Noorani,
C/o Indian Enamel Works,
164, Chakla St.,

Jayraj Narbheram,
No. 5, Balaram St.,

V. Vaz,
C/o. The Central Bank of
India.
Fort,

A S. Dhakawala,
C/o. S. A. Mahableshwarwala.
52, Khokha Bazar,

Mrs. Mehera,
C/o. E. S. Mahableshwarwala.
52, Khokha Bazar,

P. Borges,
Harrison Laundry,
Opp. G. I. P. Rly.,
Parel.

P. D. Souza, Tailor,
Amir Bldg.,
Opp. Noor Baug,

David Coelho.
Hasanali House,
Umarkhady.

Karamchand.
C/o. Pohumal Bros.

Miss V. J. Virji,
114, Vithalbhai Patel Rd..

G. J. Virji.
114, Vithalbhai Patel Rd..

Narasinga Rao.
Municipal Press Trust Bldg..
Napier Road.

Devsi Thakershi.
C/o Jadeja Madharsig.
Bhat Bazar.

Doongersi Khetsi.
C/o Narandas Parmanand.
50-52. Kambekar Street.

K. S Mavinkurve.
17/4 Talmakiwadi.
Tardeo Road.

Issac Abraham.
B. P T. Docks.
Hamallaje Office.

Piloo Manekshaw Havewala
32. Panwalla St..
New Charni Road

D. S Soonda
Belasis Road.

Vilaswati Nagindas.
Kanchangavri Hospital.

M. Fidahushain Dalal Ruttlamwala.

Havana Bldg., 3rd Floor,
Bhandari Street, Koliwada,

Mangal Dala,
Plot No. 14,
"Soona Mahal",
Marine Drive.

S. D. Mandon,
The H. C. I. S. Ltd.,
Hornby Road,
Fort.

S. D. Mandon,
The H. C. I. S. Ltd.,
Hornby Road,
Fort.

Gopal Shivram Mule,
Universal Art Printing Press,
Abdul Rehman Street,

T K. Kapadia,
1st Floor. Duncan Road,
Null Bazar, Girgaum,

F.X. Vas,
10, Ropa Lane,
Chandanwadi.

Miss Banoo H. Doctor,
Gowalia Tank Bldg.,
Gowalia Tank.

Narsinhbhai Becharbhai Mehta,
Shree Saraswati Boys and Girls
School,
Girgaum.

Roshan Ruttonji Malavvala,
No. 117, Bohra Bazar,
Fort.

Jayant Koomar Baveria,
5th Floor, Room No. 5,
87, Bazar Gate Street,
Fort.

Mohomadmiya Najumiya,
Sutariya Paper Mart,
Dhunji Street.

Manakbai S. Thakur,
201 City View,
Worli Corner,
Worli.

C Rodrick,
Block No. 7 Room No. 44,
Seewri.

C Rodrick.
Block No. 7, Room No. 44,
Seewri.

Kantilal C. Jadawala,
Visonji Park,
Naygaum Cross Road,
Dadar.

T. K Narayani Amma,
"Krishna-Kunj" Plot No. 133,
Kharegat Road,
Dadar.

B. E. Balsarwala,
No. 7. Parsee Colony Road,
Mega-Niwas, 1st Floor,
Dadar.

Morarji V. Nayak,
Laxmi-Niwas,
Laxminarayan Lane,
Matunga.

Morarji V. Nayak,
Laxminarayan Lane,
Laxmi-Niwas,
Matunga.

G. N. Chandak,
4th Year, Electrical,
V. J T. Institute,
Matunga.

D. L. Parmar,
Laxminarayan Lane,
Darji Premji Jina Shop,
Matunga, G. I. P.,

P. R N. Gupta,
Block No. 1, Plot No. 448,
Sion Road, Matunga,

V A. Kesavan,
Block No. 1, Plot No. 448,
Sion Road, Matunga,

D K. Lakshmipathi,
Block No. 1, Plot No. 448,
Sion Road, Matunga,

D K. Ratnam,
Block No. 1, Plot No. 448
Sion Road, Matunga,

V. B. Joshi,
Purshotam House,
Nair Wady, Bazar Road,
Mahim.

G. S. Narula,
Narula Dawakhana,
Lady Hardinge Road,
P O. Mahim,

Damodar C. Shah,
183 Cadell Road,
Mahim.

Mrs. L. Crawford,
Cottage No 12,
"T" Road (North),
Lady Jamshedji Road,
Mahim.

Bombay Suburbs

Miss K. D. Shroff,
24. Mount Mary Road,
Bandra Hill, Bandra,

James D'Souza,
Sadanand Bldg.,
Somnat Lane,
Bandra.

K. G. Dhareshwar,
"Krishna Kunj",
10th Road, Khar.

K. G. Dhareshwar,
"Krishna Kunj",
10th Road, Khar.

Govindji Jivandas,
Rameshwar Mandir,
Old Kurla.

Lalitrai Dharamsi Bhuta,
Villa-Parla West,
Villa-Parla.

Narmadashanker S. Shukal,
Desai Wady, Agra Road,
Room No. 8, Ghatkopar.

Devidas K. Ramlal,
Laxi Chawl,
Room 1, Villa-Parla.

Kamlabai K. Vaidya,
C/o K. A. Vaidya,
Hari-Niwas, Malad.

M. Dias,
Versova 'via' Andehri,
B. B. & C. I. Rly.

Ahmedabad

Habib Rahemankhan,
C/o Mahomadkhan U. Pathan,
Chief Ticket Inspector,
B. B. & C. I. Rly.,

Mahomadkhan U. Pathan,
Chief Ticket Inspector,
B. B. & C. I. Rly.,

Huseinkhan M. Pathan,
C/o Mahomadkhan U. Pathan,
Chief Ticket Inspector,
B. B. & C. I. Rly.,

Kalbeali Khan S. Pathan,
C/o Mahomadkhan U. Pathan,
Chief Ticket Inspector,
B. B. & C. I. Rly.,

Kantilal Ishwarlal,
C/o Chimanlal Bhanabhai,
Chhotalal Mansion, 3rd floor
Mamanayak Pole,

Ibrahim Mahomadbhai,
C/o Mahomadbhai Sultanali,
Kalupur Vad Pole,

Rosanbhai Fida Ali,
C/o Sultanali Gulamhusein,
Below Fernandis Bridge,

Ratansha Fakirji Variava,
Swastik Soda Factory,

Agra

O. N. Mehta,
Gokul Pura
Agra, U. P.

Amraoti

Hasanali Mahomadali,
Saify Soap Factory,
Balgaon Road,

(TWO MORE PRIZES)

Aurangabad

Gopaldas P. Chodhari,
Chowk,

Atgaon

Sorab Rustamji Sarkari,
Govt. Liquor Shop,
Atgaon.

Akola

Vali A. Habib Sekhani,
Tajnapet,
Akola, (Berar).

Alegaon

A. A. A. General Merchant,
At Alegaon.

A. A. A. General Merchant,
At Alegaon.

Abubakar A. Ajij, Jetpurwala
At Alegaon.

A. S. Abubakar, Jetpurwala,
At Alegaon,

A. S. Abubakar, Jetpurwala,
Kirana Merchant,
At Alegaon.

Osman Mahomed
At Alegaon

Osman Mahomed
At Alegaon.

(Continued on Page 18)

FANCY DRESS COMPETITION RESULT

(Continued From Page 17)

Bulsar
Rukmaniben Nanubhai,
C/o. Nanubhai G. Shah,
Supervisor B. B. & C. I. Rly.
Narotamdas Narsaidas Bhausar
Chhipwad.
Mody Gamanlal Vithaldas,
Moti Bazar,

Broach
Kantilal Harkisandas, Condoi,
Opp: Navlakhi Mill

Bhongir
Ismail Ibrahim Habib
Bhongir.

Bangalore
M. S. Ramachandran, B.A.L.T.,
147, Channammankere Road,
Basavangudi,

Baroda
Ibrahim A. Pirjada
Lehri Pura, New Road.

Bilimora
Shapurji Cawasji Wadia,
Bunder Road,

Bardoli
Usman Ghani,
C/o. M. H. Isabhai.
M. H. Isabhai,
At Bazaar,
Musabhai Suleman,
C/o. M. H. Isabhai.

Belapur Road
Sukhanand Shantilal,
Belapur Road,
Laxman Balwant Mahatre,
Belapur Road,
Laxman Balwant Mahatre,
Belapur Road.

Mandvi Cutch
Gachha Pranlal Anopchand,
Bora Bazar,

Bhuj-Cutch
Valji Naranji Shoe-maker,
C/o. Shah Devchand Ghelabhai,
Saraf Bazar,
Manji Madhawjee Soni,
Kansara Bazar,

Chalthana
Gulabbhai Ratanji Nayak,
At Kadodara,
Post Chalthana,

Coorg
N. K. Mandanna Parpatigar,
Somwar Pet,
Coorg.

Colombo (Ceylon)
Qurban Hussain,
P. O. Box 105,
Colombo (Ceylon).

Calcutta
Miss Jai Rani Virlley,
C/o R S Virlley,
741, Dharamtala Street,

Chalisgaon
S. Y. Junnarkar,
Retired Overseer.

Dumas
Thakurji Kisandasji,
Bhimpore, Motibazar,
Dumas,
Dt. Surat.

Dabhasi
C. A. Patel,
At Dabhasi.
(Dt Borsad.)
C. A. Patel.
At Dabhasi,
(Dt. Borsad).

Delhi
Nandkishore Gupta,
Asst. Store-keeper,
B. B. J.
Const., Co., Ltd.,
Delhi Cantt.

Dohad
Tehmina Kharsedji Amrolia,
Free-land-Ganj No. 892,
Dohad,
(Panch Mahals.)

Gandevi
Jayantilal Chhotalal Dalal,
Bazar Street,

Hubli
D. Natvarlal,
C/o Senior Cycle Importing Co.,
Broadway.

Igatpuri
P. C. Kotwal,
Opp. Post Office,
Igatpuri,
(Dt. Nasik.)

Kalyan
S. R. S. Murty,
Railway Blocks,
E. 94, Kalyan G. I. P.

Bhavnagar (Kathiawar)
Syed Abdul Razak,
Guards,
B. S.Rly.,
Bhavnagar.

Jamnagar (Kathiawar)
Mehta Mansukhlal Ramji
Chelawala,
Porwad Deli, Behind Kalyanji
Temple,
Maganlal Liladhar Vora,
C/o Bhagwanji Liladhar Vora,
Behind Kalyanji Temple.
Mehta Prabhulal Ramji
Chelawala,
Porwad Deli, Behind Kalyanji
Temple,
Mehta Dhirajlal Mohanlal,
C/o. Seth Brothers,

Jetpur (Kathiawar)
Sarania Umar Jamal,
Matwa Seri,

Dhrangadhra (Kathiawar)
Chandulal Popatlal Shah,
Near Mori Kuva,

Morvi (Kathiawar)
Satwara Arjan Devaji,
Madhapar,
Dave Ambasanker Shivsanker,
Daria Peer Sheri,

Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Ibaji Naranji,
Near Devkuvarba Middle School.

Supedi (Kathiawar)
Musa Sarif Rajwani,
Supedi.

Wadhwan City (Kathiawar)
Kalidas N. Shah,
Dajiraj High School,
Wadhwan City.

Karachi
Lookmanji Abdulali Gondalwala,
Camp Bell Street,
Sidhpurwala Chawl,
Gulamhusein Lookmanji
Gondalwala,
Camp Bell Street,
Sidhpurwala Chawl,
Usafali Ismailji Darugar,
Nepier Estate,
Camp, Karachi.
Usafali Ismailji Darugar,
Nepier Estate,
Camp, Karachi.
Fidahusein Kaderbhai,
Jadia Bazar,

Kapadwanj
N. S. Karaka,
Mahomadi Sheri,
Kapadwanj.
(THREE MORE PRIZES)
F. Tayebaly Udaipurwala,
At Bazar,
Kapadwanj.
F. Tayebaly Udaipurwala,
At Bazar,
Kapadwanj.

Kotha
Ranchhodji Gulab Bhai Nayak,
Kotha, (Dt. Surat.)
Via Amalsad.

Kirlampudi
V. S. V. Jagannadha Row,
Teacher,
Kirlampudi,
Via Peddapur,
(Dt. East Godavari).

Kankanady
Leo D'Souza Valencia,
Kankanady,
(S. Kanara).

Kharoli
Maharaj Devgir Lalgir,
Post Kharoli,
Via Bilimora.
Jagdis B. Desai,
Post Kharoli,
Via Bilimora.

Khandwa
R. E. Basrawala,
Bombay Bazar,
Khandwa,
C. P.

Lahore
Akram M. Ajij,
37, Kashmir Building,
Lahore, (Punjab).

Lunawada
Ibrahimji Badrudin Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana,
Lunawada,
(Rewakantha).
(FIVE MORE PRIZES)
Kurbanhusein Ibrahimji Sodawala,
C/o Ibrahimji Badrudin Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana,
Sarifabu Ibrahim Sodawala,
C/o Ibrahimji Badrudin Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana,

Madras
V. J. Rathod,
84, Mint Street,
Huseni Jiwabhai Bhagat,
10 Sambhudas Street,
Abdul Tyeb Alibhoy,
43, Muker Nalla Muth Street,

Mangalore
Laxmidas Dahyalal,
C/o Vithalji Madhawjee,
Bunder Road,
Mangalore,
Hasmukhlal Vithalji,
C/o Vithalji Madhawjee,
Mangalore,
Hasmukhlal Vithalji,
C/o Vithalji Madhawjee,
Mangalore,

Mysore
B. R. Rama Rao,
Puttiah House,
Nazar Bad,
Sri Rangnnayakamma,
C/o I. S. Raghavachar,
Accountant University
Office,
Mrs. I. S. Raghavachar,
C/o I. S. Raghavachar,
Accountant University
Office,

Mhow
T. S. N. Menon,
156, Main Street,

Navsari
Miya Mahomad Huseinmiya
Silodwad.

Nadiad
Darothi S. Andruz.
C/o. S. Andruz.
Mission Road,
Naomi S. Andruz.
C/o. S. Andruz.
Mission Road.

Nipani
H. A. Shahabudin,
C/o. Shahbudin Abdulla,
Nipani,
(Dt. Belgaum).

Panvel
G. K. Thakar,
Old Post Office Building.

Palanpur
Abbas M. Paper Merchant.
Najampura,

Pulla
Pulla Mahamkali Rao,
Pulla,
Via Ellore,

Poona
L. K. Shah,
C/o. Wardhaman & Co.,
179, Budhwar Peth,

Purna
Gopal Kunverji,
Post Purna,

Parbhani
Bhai Mahomad Tayub,
Parbhani,
(Mugalli).

Raipur
Abdul Gaffar,
The New Bombay Hall,
G. Bazar
Raipur C. P.

Raigarh
Mrs. Rambhabai,
C/o. Kanjee Valjee,
Raigarh, C. P.
B. N. Rly.

Samalkot
I. A. N. David.
Cabin Master, M. & S. M. Rly.
Samalkot,
N. R. S.

Shikarpur
B. A. Nagrani,
Insurance Agent,
Near City Post Office,
Shikarpur,
(Sind).

Sivaganga
Miss P. Rajam,
Tresholm,
Sivaganga,
(Ramnad Dt.).

Salangpur
Manubhai Soni,
Post Salangpur-Hanumanji,
Via Botad,

Sidhpur
Tayebali Abdulhusein
Mithaiwala,
Haji Pole,
Tayebali Abdulhusein
Mithaiwala,
Haji Pole.
Tayebali Abdulhusein
Mithaiwala,
Haji Pole,
Fidahusein Mahomadally
Amreliwala,
M. F. Rangoonwala,
Opp. Islampura Masjid,
(SIX MORE PRIZES)

Surat
Bhagwandas Gopaldas Mistry,
Hanuman Sheri,
Haripura,
(THREE MORE PRIZES)
M. T. Desai,
C/o. Electricity Co. Ltd.,
Surat.
Jamshed Adarji Vesuna.
The Surat Parsi Orphanage,
Surat.

Udach
Soma Mavaji,
Khaparwada,
At Udach,
Post Bilimora.

Uran
H. C. Shah.
At Uran,
(Dt Kolaba).

Viramgaon
Ratilal Mohanlal Vora,
C/o. Dolatmand Kalidas,
Bardi Bazar.
Viramgaon.

Vascodigama
E Peters,
C/o R Peters,
T & R. Vasco.

Yeotmal
J P Devani,
Yeotmal.
(Berar).

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5, provided the entry is known to such competitor to be identical with the solution published.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p.m. 10th December, 1940.

Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the above-mentioned distribution of the prize money will be re-adjusted accordingly.

A WEEK OF WAR

Checkmate To Hitler

By

N. G. Jog

NOVEMBER, 29.

"Missing the bus" is a dangerous phrase to use when one remembers the tragic context with which it was associated by the late Mr. Chamberlain just before the Nazi Blitzkrieg last summer.

But I am tempted still to begin this week's survey of the war with the observation that Hitler seems to have missed the Balkan bus after all. It is rather surprising considering that he was generally presumed not only to have stepped right into it but to have ousted the conductor, ejected the driver and even served the proprietor with a quit notice.

Even if the simile appears to be too fanciful, it cannot be at any rate gainsaid that the Nazis' designs in the Balkans received a very definite checkmate last week. To begin with, Turkey has virtually put herself on a war-footing, blackout and all, and is ready to receive the Nazi legions.

Secondly, Bulgaria has managed at the eleventh hour to remain out of the Nazi parlour by recalling its Prime Minister, M. Filoff, and the Foreign Minister, M. Popoff, halfway from their journey to Berlin to sign on the dotted line. Thirdly, Yugoslavia is yet maintaining her neutrality strictly and sternly, and thus blocking the way both of the Nazis and Fascists.

A Breakdown

What are the reasons of this surprising denounement, which could have been hardly foreseen even eight days ago? Then the Hitlerian "New Order" seemed to be going very strong. Hungary's admission to the Axis was hailed as only the first of the series. Rumania followed suit and next Slovakia. But there the march of the New Order stopped very abruptly.

It seems more than a temporary halt. It is a virtual breakdown. Now Berlin tries to save its face by giving out that the first round of new admissions to the New Order is closed. The Master of the Axis is now content to have three senior and three junior partners on its roll. Even Spain, which is being strenuously wooed for the last six months, is apparently to be left out in the cold!

This amazing development can be traced first and foremost to the gallant resistance of the Greeks to the Fascist invasion. The fact that David has kicked out Goliath from the Greek soil and has got him on the run even in Albania has bucked up his Balkan brothers no end and the latter, now seem more encouraged than they ever were not to knuckle under the aggressor's threats.

This stiffening is most discernible in Turkey which now shows itself not much concerned even with the Soviet attitude. She is standing foursquare against any invader and interloper and confident now of prompt British aid, she is, as the Ankara Correspondent of the London "Times" put it, demonstrating in advance her determination to resist. In this connection, Britain's great naval triumph at Taranto, though it is essentially a corollary of the Greek victory, has been of immense moral significance.

Amusing Contretemps

Next even Yugoslavia has taken heart from the example of Greece and is trying her best to extricate herself from the tentacles of the Nazis, in which she has been placed by the policy of her former Premier Dr. Stoyadinovitch. She has the next biggest army and air force (estimated at about 6,000 planes) among the Balkan nations and her hilly terrain is her best safeguard against Nazi Blitzkrieg.

Her Achilles' Heel lies, of course, in the numerous minorities that lie within her borders, amongst them being a big German bloc. But as against this may be counted the racial affinities of the major part of the population with Russia. Yugoslavia is reported to have contracted secret pact with Turkey (with the blessings of Russia) to attack Bulgaria if that country allows a free passage to German troops as it will immediately imperil the territorial integrity of both these countries.

But more than this pact, what has suddenly prevented Bulgaria from flying into the Nazi arms is the latest Moscow orientation. It sounds amusing but the recall of Mm. Filoff and Popoff from the express train to Berlin was directly due to the broadcast of the week-old proceedings in the Bulgarian Parliament from the Moscow Radio. I have observed more than once that Stalin seems to have lately developed a very keen sense of humour. But this ethereal contretemps will remain for a long time the highlight of Soviet diplomacy.

It provided an indirect but unmistakable warning to King Boris. He seems to have been sorely tempted to throw his lot with Hitler's New Order. Bulgaria is, of course, notoriously an irredentist country and has territorial demands to make on each of her neighbours. Hitler must have promised the satisfaction of the Bulgarian land hunger at the cost of Turkey, Yugoslavia and Greece. But for the present at any rate King Boris has become Soviet-shy.

Soviet's Rebuff

This subtle snub to Bulgaria confirms the earlier reports that Hitler drew blank from his recent meeting with M. Molotov, which was hailed as a great diplomatic triumph for the Nazis. The Soviet Foreign Minister has naturally maintained a discreet silence over the deliberations in Berlin and he may be trusted not to precipitate my sudden and violent departure in his policy.

But it is very evident that not only is there a cooling off of the Nazi-Soviet entente but that gradually the Soviet is striking an independent line of action. It has, of course, been the Soviet's claim that it has been always doing that, but at any rate so far it studiously refrained from treading on the Nazi toes.

But according to the Istanbul Correspondent of a Swiss paper, M. Molotov made clear to Hitler during their meeting that the "status quo" in the Dardanelles and the Black Sea must not be violated. More than that. The correspondent says that Moscow refuses to recognise the Axis as a bloc with which to negotiate, and M. Molotov treated exclusively with Germany on problems limited to the two countries.

This is a most serious checkmate for Hitler indeed, and he will have to revise not merely his diplomacy but his military strategy in the light of this Moscow reorientation. It has already queered the pitch in Bulgaria and the plan to invade Palestine and Egypt through Asia Minor across the Dardanelles will have to be put now in cold storage owing to Soviet insistence on the "status quo".

Those who are tempted to read more meaning in those developments than is warranted should please note that the Soviet has so far made no response whatever to the overtures made by Britain five weeks ago. The alleged cooling off of Nazi-Soviet alliance does not certainly connote any corresponding warming up of Anglo-Soviet relations.

New Balkan Entente

But indirectly the new trends of Soviet diplomacy do mark a gain to Britain, to the Balkan countries and in fact to the democratic cause. Its good effects are already noticeable in Bulgaria's rejection of the Axis invitation and of the stiffening of Yugoslavia's attitude, though both these countries are menaced not only by the Nazi legions without but also by the Fascist Fifth Columns within.

Britain also has done a smart piece of diplomacy by coming forward with a guarantee to Bulgaria of her postwar integrity and independence provided Sofia observes strict neutrality towards Britain and her Allies. No official answer to this approach has been forthcoming from Sofia so far but there is reason to believe that the move has been generally welcomed, particularly after witnessing the anarchy and mass murders that are going on in Rumania under Nazi tutelage.

The question is already being asked whether as a result of Soviet's diplomatic rebuff to Hitler and of the failure of Italian invasion of Greece, a new Balkan Entente will not be born. Contacts between Ankara, Belgrade and Sofia are stated to have been particularly close recently and it goes without saying that Athens, too, will enthusiastically support any new Balkan Pact of Co-operation.

Lesson To Mussolini

Hitler now is on the horns of a dilemma. He must do something to extricate his ally from the mess in Greece—and do it quick. The Italian setbacks are doing no end of harm to the Axis cause. Franco's vacillation, for example, as also Petain's non-appeasement is directly due to it, while the morale of the Balkan people is today far higher than it ever was.

One indeed wonders why Hitler has not moved ere this and sent the armies, which he is reported to have massed in Rumania long since, to help in the invasion of Greece. Possibly it is a subtle game of double-crossing. He desires to put Mussolini in his proper place and conclusively bring home to him his dependence upon the Nazis. The Italian insistence on Nice, Corsica and Tunis is proving a great embarrassment to Hitler in his negotiations with Vichy and a little more stewing in his own juice will, the Fuehrer so long believed, do a lot of good to the Duce. He can thus be prevailed upon to waive his claims upon France so as to rope in Petain subsequently.

But the Soviet's new orientation has changed the whole complexion of things. Now it becomes a case not of delaying help but of daring to help Italy at the cost of Soviet displeasure. Besides supposing Yugoslavia resists the passage of German troops, the whole Balkan area may flare up and create a major military problem for Hitler.

Axis' Critical Position

The Nazi march through Yugoslavia would present a double front to her enemy. As the Military Correspondent of the "Yorkshire Post" observed:

"To expose another flank and commit the Army to long lines of communication without much Italian aid would devalue Germany's centralised position by overreaching commitments with sea power against her and put her own air power in jeopardy."

Over and above all this looms the spectre, however remote, of a sudden armed intervention by the Soviet.

Both the ends of the Axis are now finding themselves in a critical position and December may well prove a decisive month in the present phase of war. Mussolini will naturally try his desperate best to retrieve the situation in Greece and Marshal Badoglio has been already specially deputed for that purpose.

Hitler's next move remains a riddle still. That he, too, cannot afford to mark time any longer is obvious and it remains to be seen whether he rushes to the help of Italy through Yugoslavia and Bulgaria or whether he reverts to his original plan of attacking Gibraltar through Spain and then descending upon the African continent.

CATROUX'S APPOINTMENT WELCOMED

Free French Force Move Progressing

CAIRO, Nov. 28.

General Catroux's appointment was received here with great satisfaction.

With Cairo as General Catroux's headquarters, Egypt will become a vast distribution centre for money and men, in the Free French Cause, from the Balkans to Greece, Turkey, Africa and Australia.

In addition to the steady stream of men arriving here for enlistment in the Free French Forces under the command of General Wavell, well-known French industrialists have reached Egypt, and placed themselves at the disposal of General de Gaulle's organisation.

Syria is still a divided camp, but the appointment of M. Chiappe as High Commissioner for Syria is evidence of the strides made by the Free French Cause, especially after Toranto and Greek victories. —Reuter.

ITALIANS ON THE DEFENSIVE

LAVAL LEAVES FOR BERLIN

Alsace-Lorraine In Exchange For War Prisoners

New Deal Move With Nazis: Petain's Pathetic Broadcast: Three English Women In German Hands

LONDON, Nov. 30.

M. Laval, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the Vichy Government, is reported to be on his way to Berlin to negotiate a deal by which Vichy will hand over Alsace-Lorraine in exchange for the release of French war prisoners.

PETAIN'S PATHETIC BROADCAST

Plight Of Frenchmen Driven Away From Lorraine

The plight of 70,000 Frenchmen driven from Lorraine by the Germans was the subject of a pathetic broadcast by Marshal Petain to-day, says a Vichy message.

He said that they had been forced to abandon everything. They had no riches left unless it be the pride of still being Frenchmen. The Government would do what it could to help them and find them work. But they deserve for more.

The welcome given them must be a heartfelt, the welcome given only to beloved relations. "From such efforts on behalf of our unhappy compatriots, we shall emerge better and more united", he said.

Chiappe Killed

New Vichy Envoy To Syria

M. Chiappe was killed while flying to Syria to take up his post as French High Commissioner according to a Vichy 'communique' quoted by German Official News Agency.

The 'communique' says that M. Chiappe's plane was hit on Wednesday while passing over the zone in the Mediterranean between Sardinia and the African coast where a naval engagement was in progress between the British and Italian naval units.

M. Chiappe's machine sent out an S. O. S. midway between Sardinia and the African coast saying that it had been hit and was on fire. A search was made by air and sea, but in vain. Later pieces of wreckage believed to be from the missing machine—an Air France Liner—were found.

Apart from M. Chiappe there was one other passenger—an officer. The number of the crew is not stated.

ENGLISH WOMEN IN NAZI CUSTODY

Two Sentenced To Death And The Other Kept In Military Prison

It is learned authoritatively in London that the case of Miss Winfield Harley and another woman who were reported to have been sentenced to death in Paris by a Nazi Military Court, is being considered in Berlin. The other woman is said to be Miss Florence Frickard.

Both previously did secretarial work in Paris. They were accused of distributing pro-British and anti-German propaganda after listening in to foreign broadcasts. American authorities have been active on behalf of Miss Harley.

Regarding Miss Frickard, it is stated that the British Government have no information about her and are not certain whether she is a British subject, but inquiries are being made.

It is learned that another Englishwoman, Miss May James was arrested by the Germans in Paris in the middle of November since when she has been in a military prison. It is understood that she is alleged to have been in illegal possession of a wireless transmitting set and have committed act of espionage.—Reuter.

ITALIAN SUBMARINE SUNK

ATHENS, Nov. 30.

It is officially stated that an Italian submarine has been sunk by a Greek destroyer. The submarine had attempted to torpedo a ship in a merchant convoy which the destroyer was escorting.—Reuter.

NO ACTION AGAINST PRESS WITHOUT CONSULTATION

MADRAS, Nov. 30

The Government of Madras desire to establish a convention under which except in cases of emergency, the Press Advisory Committee will be consulted on specific cases before any action is taken by the Government", says a Press Communique issued today announcing the personnel of the Madras Provincial Press Advisory Committee.

After referring to the agreement reached at Delhi between the Editors' Conference and the Government of India, the Communique says that the Madras Government have accepted the following names recommended by Mr. K. Srinivasan, Editor of the "Hindu", to constitute a Provincial Press Advisory Committee:—

1. Mr. K. Srinivasan, Editor of the "Hindu";
2. Mr. Pothan Joseph, Editor of the "Indian Express";
3. Mr. A. A. Hayles, Editor of the "Mail";
4. Mr. Shambhu Prasad,, Editor of the "Andhra Patrika"; and
5. Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Editor of the "Swadeshmitran",

Mr. C. R. Srinivasan will be the convenor.

The first meeting of the Advisory Committee held on Thursday last discussed its status and scope of work and its function."

The Committee wishes that the meaning of words "any matters affecting the Press" occurring in the Communique issued by the Government of India on November 10, 1940, should be made clear

United Press.

ROME, Nov. 30.

The admission that the Italians are on the defensive on the Greek Front is contained in a High Command Communique which says that Italian troops tenaciously opposed enemy attacks and at some points carried out local counter-attacks.

INTALIAN RETREAT CONTINUES

Heavy fighting has broken out in the centre sector of the Italo-Greek front, according to unofficial reports reaching London from Athens.

Greek troops using the bayonet —which is described on the Italian Radio as a "barbarous" weapon—are repelling the counter-attacks by Italians who have received reinforcements. Though fighting stubbornly, the Italians are believed to be abandoning one position after another.

10 Italian Planes Brought Down

ATHENS:—British Airmen have taken vigorous part in Greek operations during the last two days. On Wednesday and Thursday, the R.A.F. brought down ten Italian planes. British bombers, says an official R.A.F. Communique issued here to-day (Friday) have carried out raids on Santa Quaranta, an Italian embarcation port on the Albanian coast where Italian destroyers bombarding the island of Corfu fled at the approach of the British air formation.—Reuter.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN ALBANIA

The Greeks successfully although at some cost forced crossing of the River Cherava which commands Pogradets. Greek operations in this sector are cautious owing to the nature of the ground on which they are operating.

It is reported from Monastir that eight Italians were interned by Yugoslav authorities there yesterday.

The fighting has resulted in the successful occupation of new positions in the Albanian territory at various points of the front, especially in the region of north Konispolis, states a Greek High Command communique on Friday night.

Two guns, a quantity of ammunitions and some prisoners fell into Greek hands.

Italian aircraft bombed some parts of the front as well as towns and villages in Epirus, Cephalonia, Zantes, Leucas and the western shores of Pelopennes.

Following the arrival of fresh Italian troops, the resistance of the Duce's forces is now noticeably stiffening says Reuter's special correspondent who has just returned from the Albanian front.

He reports that the Italians appear to be fighting well so long as the battle is restricted to artillery, rifle or machine-gun fire, but show panic at the sight of the bayonet and the sound of the Evzone war cry. In hand-to-hand fighting they use small incendiary bombs and hardly ever employ the bayonet.

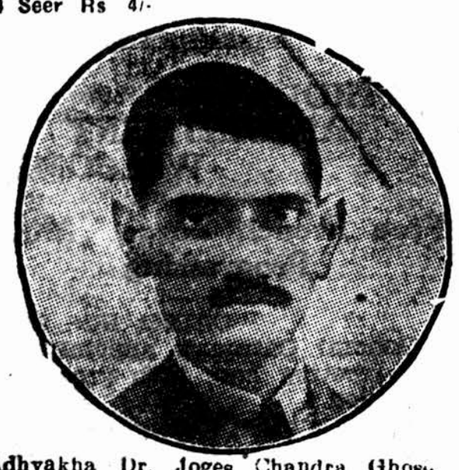
The atmosphere at Greek advanced headquarters, says the correspondent, is most impressive and the Greek staff is tackling its job with cautious thoroughness, never capturing a town or village until it had been enveloped on three sides.

Officers at Greek headquarters in the field have the greatest confidence in ultimate Greek victory provided Britain can manage to send a few more fighters and bombers.

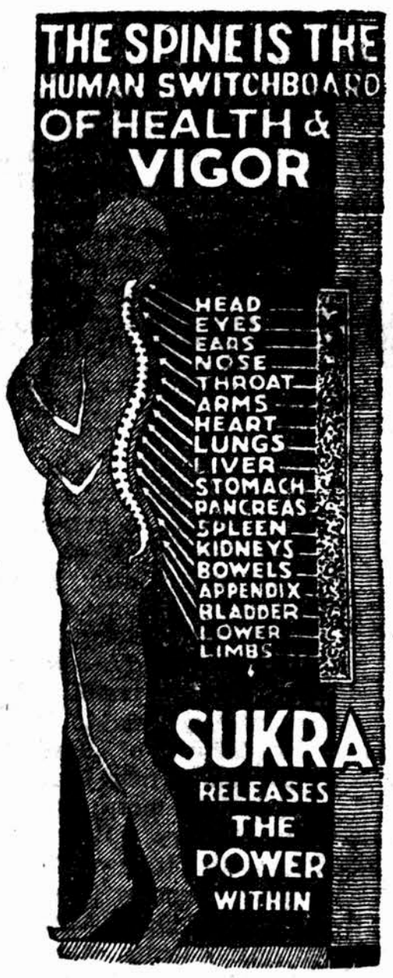
Sukra-Sanjiban

India is no longer a country ruled by the strict principles of the ancient sages The observance of Brahmacharya which formed the basis of every Indian is long forgotten and the result is that the Indians have now become physical wrecks. We have now lost self-control for want of proper education and through ignorance of our ancient culture.

We, therefore, request all suffering people to use SUKRA-SANJIBAN and know for themselves what marvel Ayurveda can do. This medicine alone can completely cure them and give them health, strength and vigour of youth. 1/4 Seer Rs 4/-



Adhyakha Dr. Joges Chandra Ghose M.A., F.C.S. (London), M.C.S. (America), Ayurved Sastri, Formerly Professor of Chemistry, Bhagalpur College.



THE GREATEST AYURVEDIC FIRM IN THE WORLD

SADHANA AUSADHALAYA
DACCA-BENGAL
BOMBAY BRANCH:-455 KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY. 2

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:—ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Heaviest Air Raid On London

Many Casualties Feared In Severe Enemy Attack

LONDON, Nov. 29.

To-night's air-raid on London was the heaviest for some time. Up to mid-night there was no lull.

Various areas have reported constant processions of planes every few minutes and great number of incendiary bombs, flares and high explosive bombs were dropped.

In one area in the home counties it is feared that there were many casualties. The raiders were met by terrific and incessant anti-aircraft fire.

The alert in London area was one of the earliest for some time. Raiders entered the area simultaneously from several directions and were met by fierce anti-aircraft fire.

Searchlights were also active. Many flares were dropped by raiders. Several high explosive and hundreds of incendiary bombs were dropped in one area but the fires were promptly extinguished.

Enemy planes were also reported over a south-west coast town and are believed to have been over a town in Wales and an East Anglian town.—Reuter.

R. A. F. ATTACK ON NAZI FACTORIES

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Strong forces of R. A. F. bombers visited Dusseldorf and Mannheim and attacked gas works, communications and armament factories on Thursday night.

Oil and other targets were also attacked at Baltic Ports and the invasion Ports of Antwerp, Boulogne and Lehavre.—Reuter.

CORFU SHELLED BY ITALIAN WARSHIPS

CORFU, Nov. 29.

Following the shelling of the north coast of Corfu on Thursday morning by six Italian warships, Italian bombers flew over this town and dropped bombs indiscriminately causing damage tion.—Reuter.

Rumanian Minister Reaches Moscow

MOSCOW, Nov. 30.

The Rumanian Secretary for Agriculture, M. Nomanu, and three other Rumanian trade delegates arrived in Moscow by train on Friday afternoon.—Reuter.

BULGARO-YUGOSLAV RELATIONS

No Secret Provisions Or Annexe To Pact

SOFIA, November 29

Winding up the debate on the speech from the throne in the National Assembly on (Thursday) Mr. Yaneff, prominent member of the Government Party, denied the report that there existed any annexe or protocol to the Bulgarian-Yugoslav Pact providing "eternal friendship" between the two countries. Nor had Bulgaria made any other promises to Yugoslavia but it is Bulgaria's sincere wish that all outstanding questions between the two countries, should be settled peacefully.

Referring to the recent declaration by the British Government concerning Bulgaria, M. Yaneff expressed pleasure that Britain had been occupying itself with the position of Bulgaria.—Reuter

NAZI RAIDS ON BRITAIN

Three Planes Destroyed On Saturday: Surprise Action In Africa

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Three enemy aircraft have been destroyed by British fighters during to-day, it is officially announced. Two British fighters have been lost, but both the pilots are safe.

Channel Battle

Two unsuccessful attacks were made on a convoy by German raiders in the English Channel. Gunfire soon drove the raiders and the convoy continued its course.

Earlier reports show that large forces of fighter-bombers crossed the Kent Coast. They were met and dispersed by our fighters and only a few reached London.

Enemy ships were hit repeatedly in an action in the English Channel and it was impossible to establish with certainty the extent of damage, says an Admiralty 'communique.' The British ship damaged was the destroyer "Javelin."

The 'communique' says that contact was made at 05-40 on Friday and fire was opened immediately by both sides. The German force which consisted of at least three destroyers, scattered and withdrew at a high speed, firing torpedoes as they went. The "Javelin" was hit and damaged by a torpedo early in the engagement.

Another of our destroyers chased the enemy destroyers who made off westwards under the cover of smoke, but lost touch after half an hour owing to the darkness and the enemy's smoke screen.

The remaining enemy destroyers were chased southward by other British units. These German destroyers also escaped in the darkness and subsequent attempts to regain touch proved fruitless.

R. A. F. Over Bremen

R.A.F. targets at Bremen last night were the ship-building yards of Deutsche-Schieff und Maschinenbau which construct most of the types of German naval vessels, states the Air Ministry News Service. Direct hits were scored with heavy and incendiary bombs on shipyards and fires were started, followed by explosions.

Cologne Attacked

Cologne was again visited at night by R.A.F. bombers who, according to an Air Ministry 'communique,' "made a successful attack on communications and inland port installations of the City."

Surprise In Africa

A surprise action which ended badly for the enemy is reported from Sudan in a 'communique' issued by the G.H.Q. in Cairo, which says that "in the Kassala Sector, one of our mechanised patrols successfully ambushed a body of the enemy, inflicting heavy casualties both on the original party and upon reinforcements which were hurried to the thick of the action.

An enemy reconnaissance force in Metemma area was met by heavy fire from our artillery."

The 'communique' adds that there was nothing of importance on other fronts.—Reuter.

Canada has assumed a Swedish contract for 144 airplanes from the Vultee Corporation. The original contract could not be carried out owing to export difficulties. —Reuter.

JINNAH'S TIRADE AGAINST CONGRESS

It Is Not Fighting For Independencc!

"MUSLIMS CANNOT VIEW C. D. MOVEMENT WITH EQUANIMITY"

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30.

"What are the war aims of the Congress against the British Government?" asked Mr. M. A. Jinnah addressing a public meeting held this evening under the auspices of the Arabic College Students' Union. The audience consisting mainly of Muslim students greeted the question with cheers, giving a detailed reply to the question. Mr. Jinnah said it had been claimed that the Civil Disobedience Movement launched by the Congress was for the freedom and Independence of India. Was it really for the freedom and Independence of India? Mr. Gandhi had last year said that if the British left India, the Punjabis from the North and the Gurkhas would overrun the country. When he said Punjabis he really meant the Mussalmans and he went on to say that if anybody desired to maintain the supremacy of the British in India, it was the Congress, which was the only representative and authoritative organisation of the people of India.

NOT FIGHTING FOR INDEPENDENCE

"I am unable to accept that the Hindus and the Congress are fighting for the Independence or freedom of the people of the country," declared Mr. Jinnah. "We know why they have launched the Civil Disobedience Movement. The British Government know why. It is to coerce the British Government to recognise the Congress as the only authoritative and representative organisation of the people of India. The Congress says: "Come to a settlement with us. We are your friends. We desire to maintain your supremacy in this country. Come to terms with us and ignore the Mussalmans and other minorities." Mr. Bhulabhai Desai after he had an interview with Mr. Gandhi is reported to have appealed to the Mussalmans and other non-Congressmen not to put any obstacles in their way. He said in effect: 'Let the Congress fight this out in its own way'. May I ask the Congress High Command of which he is a member—he is also the leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly—to tell us what are the war aims of the Congress against the British Government? (cheers) We feel that the war aim of the Congress are to put all the pressure that they can on the British Government and coerce them, so that they may coerce us and get us down and throw us to the wolves. That is the war aim of the Congress. I ask them why follow this ostrich policy? How can we possibly be deceived?"

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS

"The whole effort of the Congress, Mr. Jinnah said, "seems to be like that of a bat which flies round and round kicking against the walls but will not, cannot, see that the door is wide open. That is what the policy of the Congress is like. It is, therefore, not possible for us to view this movement with equanimity we must view it with serious anxiety. I say to Mussalmans: "Please do not get mixed up or involved in this terrible situation for which the Congress alone is responsible. But if we find at any time that our interests are at stake, we cannot remain as onlookers and spectators but we shall play our part and intervene if necessary'. Let that be understood."

Proceeding Mr. Jinnah referred to the statements frequently made in the press by Congressmen. and said that they would not help The Congress leaders say they are willing to make Mr. Jinnah or any Muslim League nominee the Prime Minister of India. They may, let Muslims have all the power. They are ready to accept Muslim rule rather than British rule. Can any man with a grain of sense believe this? no The Mussalmans have grown up. They are different totally, fundamentally, radically different from what they were three years ago and I am as sure as I am standing here that five years hence they will be more different still". (applause).

Earlier in his speech Mr. Jinnah referred to the great accession of strength that the League had obtained during the past years and pointed out that that it imposed a heavy responsibility. "It is that responsibility," he said "which you to discharge in a manner which will make the Muslim League grow from strength to strength and success to success and achieve its goal". He exhorted his hearers to realise both their shortcomings and the strength, and make constructive efforts to remove the former and add to the latter.—A. P.

ITALIAN ISLANDS MAY CAPITULATE

ANKARA, Nov. 30.

It is thought in some quarters that within two or three months, the Italian Dodecanese Islands will have to capitulate.

The situation on the larger islands is becoming acute owing to shortage of supplies according to information reaching Ankara.

When the war broke out, the islands had stocks for a few months only, and the Italians have been unable to replenish on any substantial scale. Shortage of food on the Island of Rhodes gave rise to contraband trade from Turkey which was detected by Turkish customs and stopped.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1941

New York, Nov 30

Previous closing	10.09
To-day's opening	10.09
Difference	nil.
To-day's closing	10.07
Difference	—02

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May ..... Rs. 207

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1941

Liverpool, Nov 30

Previous closing	7.81
To-day's opening	closed

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov 30

The New York cotton was moderately active following the strength of Bombay cables but the demand was not aggressive, consequently prices made little headway.

Trading in March began at 10.09 i.e. unchanged from the last closing. Prices steadied on trade and local buying which thereafter subsided resulting in narrow movements with March closing finally at 10.07.

The following were opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

December (10.07/07) 10.05/05
March (10.13/13) 10.09/09
May (10.02/02) 9.97/95

The following are opening rates on Liverpool cotton market:—

American March (7.81) closed
Egyptian Giza January (11.02) closed

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Nov 30

Castorseeds November December (Unquoted) closed

Linseed Bombay Calcutta November December (£19 1/4 quoted) closed

Linseed La Plata December (£11 5/8 quoted) closed

Groundnuts Coromandal November December (£17 1/4 quoted) closed

JUTES

Dundee November (£42) closed

Lightning November (£37) closed

RUBBER

Spot (11 13/16d paid) closed

Forward January March (12 1/16d value) closed

PEPPER AND GINGER

Bombay: Nov. 30.

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.)

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	79	0	0
Pepper Maha Sud 15 per candy	78	8	0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15 per candy	81	0	0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt	16	0	0
Ginger Maha Sud 15 per cwt	14	4	0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15 per cwt	15	0	0

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Nov 30

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.04

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Nov 30

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Nov 30

T. T. London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London, Nov 30

The following cable was received from London:—

Market closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov 30

Spot (22 7/8d) closed
Forward (22 7/8d) closed

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov 30

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov 30

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.32) 30.32
New York on Milan not quoted
London on Shanghai (0-3 19/32 to 0-3 31/32) 0-3 19/32 to 0-3 31/32
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1 2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay, Nov 30

There was no trading during the night session

METALS

Tin (£258 buyers; £258 1/4 sellers. Steady) closed
£258 buyers; £258 1/4 sellers. Steady.
Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov 30

The following were opening quotations on Wall Street:—

General Motors dol 49 3/4
Anaconda Copper Minings dol 27
U S Steel Common dol 67 1/2
U S Steel Preference unquoted

MADRAS EX-MINISTER JAILED

(Continued from page 11)

der the Defence of India Rules.

Mr. Farid-ul-Haq Ansari was also arrested this morning under the Defence of India Rules and taken to jail.

Mr. Raghukul Tilak, M.L.A. (U.P.), was arrested to-day in village Ruhani, about five miles from Meerut. He was brought here and lodged in the District Jail.

In The Punjab

LAHORE.—Mian Iftikharuddin, who was arrested last night while offering Satyagraha, has been remanded to the judicial lock-up till Monday, when his trial will take place in the Central Jail.

Dr. Gopichand Bhargava Arrested

LAHORE, Nov. 30.

Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava, former leader of the Congress Party in the Punjab Assembly, who had intimated the District Magistrate of his intention to offer Satyagraha this afternoon, was arrested this morning at his residence.

Dr. Gopichand Bhargava will be detained under Section 26 of the Defence of India Rules and the conditions of his detention shall be those laid down in the Punjab Security Prisoners Rules, 1940.

A police party headed by an Inspector of Police arrived at the residence of Dr. Bhargava about 4 a.m. while he was still asleep. They knocked at the door and informed Mrs. Bhargava that they had orders to arrest her husband.

The police were then conducted to Dr. Bhargava's room and waited while he made preparations to leave. Dr. Bhargava dressed himself and offered prayers in the presence of his family members and Congress workers residing in Lajpatrai Bhawan. He also made a brief speech and a gave a message to Congressmen in the Punjab.

The police then removed Dr. Bhargava to the Central Jail.

In the course of his message Dr. Bhargava exhorts them to achieve Hindu-Muslim unity, work for the down-trodden in accordance with the instruction of Gandhiji and establish 'Ramraj'.

Akali Dal's Resolution

AMRITSAR, Nov. 29.

The Shiromani Akali Dal at a meeting lasting eight hours today passed a resolution appreciating the action of those participating in the individual Satyagraha initiated by the Congress.

In The U. P.

LUCKNOW: Mr. Jawala Pershad, M.L.A., who was arrested at Aligarh yesterday under the Defence of India Rules was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. He has been placed in "B" Class.

The first Satyagrahi in Mainpuri, Mr. Mizzilal M.L.A. offered Satyagraha at Bewar yesterday in the presence of a large crowd and was arrested by the Superintendent of Police.

Lal Saheb of Smiri, M.L.A., and Talukdar of Unao was arrested on Friday at Bhagwant Nagar under the Defence of India Rules on his offering Satyagraha by shouting anti-war slogans. He was brought to Unao District Jail.

GORAKHPUR: Thakur Pragdhwa Singh, M.L.A., who launched Satyagraha in this district by shouting anti-war slogans at Baitalpur was arrested by the police and brought to the District Jail.

CAWNPORE: Mr. Suraj Parsad Avasthi, M.L.A. (Congress) who was to have offered Satyagraha on December 1 in village Narainpur by shouting anti-war slogans, has been arrested this morning at his residence in Khalisi Line under the Defence of India Rules.

Mr. Avasthi was the first Satyagrahi from Cawnpore. Yesterday he had given notice to the District Magistrate of his intention to offer Satyagraha on December 1.

MEERUT: Choudhury Charan Singh, M.L.A., Secretary Dt. Satyagraha Committee was arrested yesterday in village Toogana in Tehsil Baghpat for shouting anti-war slogans.

He was brought here and lodged in the district jail. He was the second Satyagrahi arrested in this district.—A. P.

In Madras Province

MADRAS.—The police carried out a four hour search yesterday of some of the rooms in the Engineering College Hostel, Guindy, says a message from Saidapet.

15 MONTHS FOR EX-MINISTER

Mr. V. V. Giri who was arrested this morning for shouting anti-war slogans, was sentenced to 15 months' simple imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

He was placed in "A" Class.

Mr. V. V. Giri, ex-Minister for Labour and Industries, was arrested this morning for offering Satyagraha by shouting anti-war slogans at the Panagal Park, Mambalam.

A large crowd which had collected there kept on shouting Congress slogans.

He had spoken just a few sentences when he was arrested by Mr. P. K. Munnappa, Assistant Commissioner of Police and taken in a car to the Police Commissioner's Office. Thereafter the crowd dispersed peacefully.

Mr. Giri did not participate in the trial and to a question by the Court he said that he had no statement to make.

Only one prosecution witness was examined and the trial did not take more than ten minutes.

Mr. Abbas Ali, Chief Presidency Magistrate, convicting Mr. Giri under Rule 38 (5) read with 34 (6) and 38 (1-K) of the Defence of India Rules and sentencing him to fifteen months' simple imprisonment said:

"I have dealt with the accused leniently as he did nothing more than utter those symbolic expressions in pursuance of probably an order from above."

MESSAGE TO LABOUR

On the eve of his incarceration Mr. V. V. Giri, ex-Minister for Labour and Industries, issued the following message to the working-class population in the country:—

"My message to the working-class in India on the eve of my incarceration is that they should realise their great responsibility at this critical juncture as the citizens of this great country. If workers desire full economic and political Swaraj they must unite and organise to play their part. At proper time they should make necessary sacrifices with sanctions behind them so that self-determination can be secured by them in the matter of future constitution which will guarantee the fundamental rights to workers."

Mr. D. Ramasubbareddi, M.L.C. who offered satyagraha at Alamkhanipalli to-day shouting anti-war slogans, was arrested by the police and produced before the Deputy Magistrate camping at Khajipet.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced under Section 38(5) Defence of India Rules to one year rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 250/- fine in default three months further imprisonment.

Mr. K. Ramakoteswara Rao M.L.A. who offered satyagraha yesterday at Guntur by raising anti-war slogans was arrested and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Deputy Magistrate, Narasaraopet.

The Second Presidency Magistrate to-day convicted K. Govinda Menon under the Defence of India Rules on a charge of shouting anti-war slogans this morning in George Town and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

K. Gungiarh, S. Deenadayalu and C. Ruthnam were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under the defence of India rules for shouting anti-war slogans while going in a procession along the south beach road last evening.

SALEM.—Mr. M. P. Periaswami, M.L.A., and Mr. N. Nagaraja Ayyangar, M.L.A., who were arrested last evening were tried by the Namakkal Sub-Divisional Magistrate this afternoon.

Mr. Periaswami was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250/- in default three months' further rigorous imprisonment, and was recommended for "B" class.

Mr. Nagaraja Ayyangar was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment and recommended for "A" class.

CALICUT.—Mr. M. P. Damodharan, M.L.A., was arrested this morning at Tellicherry for making an anti-war speech and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine, in default to a further six months' imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules.

LATE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR

Ashes Taken To Allahabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 30.

The late Chhatrapati's ashes collected in silver casket were taken in procession to the railway station in state carriage drawn by 22 black horses. Procession was followed by the Princes, Jagirdars, and citizens numbering several thousands. Special train carrying the ashes to Allahabod left Kolhapur at 11-35 a.m. this morning. A salute of 19 guns was fired by Kolhapur battery, while hundreds of garlands were showered on Chhatrapati's ashes as a last tribute.

Amreli's Condolence

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRELI, Nov. 30.

A condolence meeting on the sad demise of His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur was held yesterday under the presidentship of Rajaratna Mohanlal Patel, President of the Amreli Municipality. A resolution expressing deep regret and sorrow at the demise of His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, and expressing sympathy at this calamity which has fallen on the Royal Family of Baroda, was proposed by Sheth Laloobhai Jamnadas, President of the Merchants' Association.

Dr. Moonje's Message

NASIK, Nov. 30.

Dr. B. S. Moonje, Working President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha and General Secretary of the Bhonsala Military School, has sent the following telegram to Kolhapur on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha and the school:—

"Heart-felt grief at sudden unexpected demise of Maharaja Sahib. Great loss. May God grant Maharaja's soul peace. School offers respectful condolence. Long live premier Maratha Raj Kolhapur."—United Press.

Industrial Research

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

It is understood that the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research of the Government of India contemplate to compile an annual list of the industrial researches completed, in progress and contemplated in India at various Government and certain other laboratories.

The University of Calcutta agreeing to collaborate with the scheme and have appointed Prof. P. N. Gosh and Prof. B. C. Guha to furnish the report.—United Press.

On The Air

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. For the film fan. 5-30 Brij Bhushan Kumar. 5-40 Mashuq Ali Khan. 6-15 Shamshad Begam. 6-30 Jawab Men. 6-45 Yamuna Sane. 7 For villagers only. 7-45 Mohammad Shafi. 8 Next week's programmes. 8-10 Nasir Khan. 8-30 Bageshri on the sitar. 8-40 Shamshad Begam. 9-45 As in Delhi 2. 10 It has happened. 10-5 Mashuq Ali Khan. 10-20 Nasir Khan. 10 35 Shamshad Begam.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 7 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7 Interval. 7-15 Nasir Khan. 7-25 Shamshad Begam. 7-40 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 7-45 to 9-30 As in Delhi 1. 9-30 Khayal, Thumri and Ghazal. 9-45 Mohammad Shafi. 10 to 10-5 As in Delhi 1. 10-5 Joseph Szigeti

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Mera Salam Leja. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 For different tastes. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8 50 News in English. 9 Sound-news. 9-15 Chitrapat sangit. 9-45 Book review. 10-30 Ata Husain. 10-55 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 11-5 G. M. Durrani. 11-15 Venkatswami Naidu. 11-20 Ram Mahima. 11-30 A Marathi news-play. 11-45 Manik Dadarkar. 12 noon Nisar Ahmad. 12-15 p.m. S. H. Qureshi. 12 30 Vithalrao Gurav. 12-42 Flute and Clarionet. 12-50 Tunes alike. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Sardarbai. 1-20 Melodies from movies. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Master Hamid. 5-15 Gopalrao. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Khayal in Khambavati. 5-50 Vyas. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Nisar Ahmed. 6-25 S. H Qureshi. 6-35 Manik Dadarkar 6-50 Pinakin Trivedi. 7 Vithalrao Gurav. 7-15 Choruses from pictures. 7-25 Talk of the town. 7-30 A classical duet. 7-45 Geet with Orchestra. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 The week in sport. 8-45 A Gujarati news-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 An introduction. 10-10 Walter Gieseking.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Sentimental songs. 8-20 Abdul Karim Khan. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Vithalrao Gurav. 8-55 B. M. Devlanker. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12 57 Dacca Orchestra Party. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Snehaprabha Pradhan. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Sarangi duets. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Sardarbai. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Nisar Ahmed. 9-12 S. H. Qureshi. 9-25 Sardarbai. 9-45 Songs from "Admi". 9-55 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 10-5 Ata Husain. 10-35 Gat Tora on Tabla.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. Jugol Chatterjee. 5-20 Nirmal Ghose. 5-30 Profulla Kumar Das. 5-50 Nirmal Ghose. 6-6 Special church service. 7-20 Anima Mukerjee. 7-40 Mrinal Kanti Ghose. 8 Ratnamala Sen. 8-20 Vilayet Khan. 9 Background to the news. 10 Seventeenth season: 1940-1941.

FESTIVAL OF HOLY BEACON ON AIR!

On the 12th December, the South will be set ablaze with beacon lights, tapering heavenwards. It is the day of the "Kartikai" festival. Millions of pilgrims from all over India come together and the place they concentrate on is a tiny town, called Tiruvannamalai, some 140 miles from Trichinopoly. In this place up on its highest hill (the Arunachala Hill), burns the brightest beacon. Directly in front of it, is the Temple, which, looking like a pyramid, built by nature, is the cynosure of worship. It is here, in this hill temple that the ceremony of lighting the beacon is performed to the accompaniment of deafening cries from the flocking pilgrims.

Commentary in English on this ceremony, which begins at 5-30 p.m. will be broadcast from All-India Radio, Trichinopoly, and will be relayed by Bombay at 5-35 p.m. It is thought that as the make-believe drama of the god showing himself in the shooting flames, is enacted with so much swiftness, a commentary for more than ten minutes would mar the beauty of the belief.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: Nov. 30.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York.

London spot silver declined 1/8d at 22 7/8d and forward quotation was lowered 1/8d at 22 7/8d. There was general selling with little demand and the market was very quiet. New York spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 11/16. London Bombay spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 61/3/9. The local market was quiet with scattered selling. Quotations were as under:—Gold Silver

Ready	Rs.	41	11	9	61	8 0
Magsar	Rs.	41	12	0	61	8 0

Sovereigns: Rs. 28/4/3.

Irregular Price Movement On Stock Exchange

EARLY RISE MEETS LONG LIQUIDATION

Government Securities Firm With 3 1/2 Per Cent. Paper At Rs. 93/12

Bombay: Nov. 30.

The local Share Bazar was very steady during the early part of the session and prices improved but later prices sagged under increased selling. The tone of the market was quietly steady.

Apart from a little selective buying on the theory that a technical rally was overdue, Wall St. quietly marked time and the close was irregular, still handicapped by tax selling though the majority improved minor fractions. U. S. Steel shares closed 1/4 down at 66 7/8 and Anaconda Copper shares gained 1/4 at 27 dollars

In the local market there exists a belief for active investment buying against return of foreign balances. This fact imparted firm tone in Government Securities and a section believes that a portion will be diverted to industrial shares.

The market position apparently appears constructive but the wide disparity between cash and forward quotations is a clear indication of inherent weakness which is bound to be realised in due course.

It is true that our industries are doing well and with large potential war orders the longrange outlook remains encouraging but present restrictions on trading are creating a one way market. At times it becomes difficult to find buyers in the cash section while it becomes difficult to find sellers in the forward section. This glaring irregularity needs careful consideration and we believe there is nothing in the general situation to become over-enthusiastic at the moment. Speculative risks must be avoided as far as possible as we fear contracts are passing into weaker hands.

There was irregular price movement. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1065 and after advancing to Rs. 1068 declined to Rs. 1057. Century shares opened at Rs. 371 and sagged to Rs. 365/8 Nagpurs closed at Rs. 315 after advancing to Rs. 317. Kohinoors closed at Rs. 388 and Simplex shares were placed at Rs. 105/8.

Associated Cements were quietly steady at Rs. 128. Hydro-Electric shares were steady. Andhras were done at Rs. 1657 and Trams changed hands at Rs 130/8. Tata Powers opened at Rs. 1515 and closed at Rs. 1511.

Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 1955 and after advancing to Rs. 1960 closed at Rs. 1947. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 377 and closed at Rs. 375 after declining to Rs. 373. Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 561 and hardened to Rs. 567.

There was further active buying in Government Securities and 3 1/2 per cent Paper advanced to Rs. 93/12. Bank shares were steady with a moderate business.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Nov 30.

100	Ahm. Advance	275	0	
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1057	8	
100	CENTURY	365	8	
100	CENTRAL INDIA	315	0	
100	COLABA	173	8	
100	Coorla	102	8	
250	David	22	0	
250	Dawn	320	0	
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0 8	6	
100	FINLAY	175	0	
100	GOKAK	212	8	
1000	Hindustan	1905	0	
100	Indore	34	8	
100	Khatau	134	8	
100	KOHINOOR	388	0	
250	Laxmi	520	0	
100	MORARJI X.I	205	0	
250	Model	74	8	
50	MYSORE	109	0	
200	NEW GREAT	386	0	
100	Oosmanshahi	46	0	
100	PHOENIX	255	0	
25	Sassoon Silk	82	8	
1000	Sholapur X.D	2765	0	
50	SIMPLEX	105	8	
100	SWADESHI	272	0	
100	SWAN	158	0	
500	Vishnu	1263	12	
1000	Western	1055	0	
	BANKS			
50-100	Baroda	102	8	
25-50	Central	39	8	
500	Imperial	1560	0	
125-500	Imp. Contrys.	390	0	
50-100	India	136	8	
100	Reserve Bank	103	4	
5	Union	6 1	6	
	CEMENTS			
100	ASSOCIATED	128	0	
	INSURANCE			
100	Empire	602	8	
15-100	Jupiter	11	3	
20	Mercantile	60	0	
15-75	New India	39	10	
200	Oriental	3750	0	
10-50	Vulcan	7	7	
	ELECTRIC			
100	Ahmd. Old	164	6	
100	ANDHRA VALLEY	1657	8	
10	Ajmer	11	2	
50	BOMBAY TRAM	130	8	
100	Bomboy Suburban	177	8	
10	Broach	13	0	
100	Karachi	213	4	
100	Poona	215	0	
100	Surat	173	12	
100	TATA HYDRO	178	0	
1000	TATA POWER	1511	4	
	RAILWAYS			
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	1001	4	
100	C. Province	102	0	
100	Dhond Baramati	98	0	
100	Gujarat	103	0	
100	Mandra Bhon	99	0	
100	Pachora Jamner	60	8	
100	Sara Sirajgunj	104	0	
500	Tapti Valley	750	0	
	MININGS			
9	Burma Corporation	5 6	0	
2sh.	Indian Copper	2 4	6	
10	Indian Iron and Steel	34	4	
10	SHIVRAJPUR	38	4	
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	1947	8	
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	375	0	
	MISCELLANEOUS			
100	ALCOCK	527	8	
10	Air Services	4	8	
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	222	0	
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	590	0	
250	BOMBAY STEAM	313	0	
125	B BURMA	567	8	
50	B. Burma Cnt.	188	2	
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	8 10	6	
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	88	0	
100	IND. BLEACHING	122	8	
50	Ind. Invest. Trust	45	12	
100	Ind. Radio Def.	414	6	
100	Indian Radio Ord.	440	0	
100	Port Canning	85	8	
30	PREMIER CON.	67	4	
15	Scindia	21	5	
25	Tata Oil Mill	43	8	
	PREFERENCE			
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1505	0	
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	600	0	
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	76	12	
5	p.c. Cent. India (T.F.)	602	8	
6 1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	118	0	
6 1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	110	0	
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	155	0	
7 1/2	p.m Tata Power	1552	8	
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	208	12	
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd Pref...	147	8	
7	p.c. Vishnu	730	0	
	DEBENTURES			
3 3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	100	8	
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	102	0	
4	p.c. Bombay Tel.	52	0	
5	p.c. Sholapur	74	8	
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	101	4	

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay: Nov. 30.

Bombay Dyeing (1060) 1065 1050 1068 1065 1060 1057
Century (369) 371 366 367 369 366 365/8
Central India (314) 317 314 317 316 315
Kohinoor (386) 391 387 390 388
New Great (382) 387 388 386
Simplex (103/8) 105 104/8 105 105/8
Swadeshi (272/8) 274 272 275 274 272
Associated Cement (128/8) 129 128/8 128
Andhra (1650) 1657/8
Tram Ord (130/12) 130/8
Tata Hydro (177) 175 178
Tata Power (1502/8) 1515 1512 1515 1511
Tata Steel Defd (1942/8) 1955 1957 1942 1960 1947
Tata Steel Ord (374) 377 375 373 376 375
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (146/8) 147/8
Bellapur (218) 218 219 222
Bombay Steam (304) 307 311 313
Bombay Burma (558/12) 561 563 562 572 570 567

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: Nov. 30.

Following unchanged price in New York quotations the local market opened to-day at Rs. 210 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 210/12 under scattered buying. But at the rise there was increased liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 209/8 but again steadied at Rs. 209/12. The tone of the market was quietly steady.

Later on there was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 208/12. The market was dull with restricted business. The market was very quiet and with cessation of buying prices kept on declining. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

F G M G Broach April/May	Rs. 207/8
Fine M G Oomra Dec/Jan	Rs. 178/4
Fine M G Oomra March	Rs. 180/12
F G M G Bengal Dec/Jan	Rs. 144/12
F G M G Bengal March	Rs. 147/4

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below Liverpool March 298 penny pts. at 1/6.

Broach A/M below New York May 187 cent points at 331.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool: Nov. 29.

	Upper.	Giza No. 2
Spot	11.60—5	12.42—5
January	10.51—4	11.01—6

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES.

Bombay: Nov. 29.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach A/M	211 1/2	207 1/2	210 1/2
Oomra D/J	181 1/2	177 3/4	180 1/2
Oomra March	184 1/2	180 3/4	183 1/2
Bengal D/J	147 3/4	144 1/2	147 1/2
Bengal March	150 3/4	147 1/2	150 1/2

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London: Nov. 29.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS—	£
3 per cent	82 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	94 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	101
4 per cent 1948/53	104 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	108 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	102 3/8
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	110 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	103 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	98
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	76
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	113 3/4

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: Nov. 30.

The market presented an unsteady appearance and met with scattered selling on any rise in quotations. The opening levels which were somewhat higher were not maintained at the close. Tata Deferreds opened at 1910 and after making erratic movements declined at one time to 1897/8 but closed at 1900. The Ordinaries likewise opened better at 370 and declined to 368, at which rate they closed. Bombay Dyeings were well maintained around 1025, while Simplexes met with business at 100. Associated Cements were last transacted at 127/8. Indian Irons were again better at 34.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1902/8) 1910 1/4 7/8 1897/8 1900
Tata Ordinaries (370) 370 68/8 70 68

Tata Ordinary 353, Tata Defd 1900, Indian Iron 34, Bombay Dyeing 1025, Century 353/12, Central India 305, Kohinoor 380, Associated Cement 127/8, Bombay Burma 550, Scindia Steam 21/5, Tata Hydro 176/4, Reserve Bank 103/12, Imperial Bank F P 1560, Central Bank 39/8, Bank of India 136/8, 3 1/2 per cent Paper 93/4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay Nov 30

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 95/15
3 1/2 per cent G. P Note 93/12
3 per cent 1941 Bond 101-9
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 97/15
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 92/3
3 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102/3
4 per cent 1969/70 Loan 107/3
4 per cent 1943 Loan 104-9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 112/4

TAX FREE LOANS.

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 112/12
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 112/8
6 per cent 1959 Mysore 123

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.

4 per cent B. P. T. 107/8
5 per cent M Deb 1974 107
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125
6 per cent K P T 1956 125

Tone:—Firm.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: Nov. 30.

LONDON:—
B. C. RATES:—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 29th May
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 29th May
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 29th May
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 two months
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 333 1/4
Bank's buying T T 330
Bank's buying D D 328
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 81 1/4 nominal
Bank's buying T T 77 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days 76 1/4 nominal
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 55 3/4
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 22 3/4
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
CROSS RATES:—
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 30th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/3 31/32 30th inst.
New York/London 4.04 29th inst.
London/Java 7.58/62 29th inst.
London/New York 4.02 1/2-3 1/2 29th inst
London/Switzerland 17.30/40 29th inst.
London/Stockholm 16.85/95 29th inst.
London/Japan 1/2 1/2 29th inst.
London/Canada 4.43/47 29th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £8/8/0 29th inst
Silver London Ready 22 7/8 29th inst.
Silver London Forward 22 7/8 29th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 28th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 29th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 29th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call no demand.
3 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone:—Very easy.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: Nov. 30.

Yellow Metal Sheet	Rs. 63/0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 73/8

Tone:—Steady.

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay: Nov. 30.

	Rs.as.ps.
Linseed May	5 10 0
Wheat January	4 11 0
Wheat May	4 6 9

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: Nov. 30.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
Shipment December Rs. 8/8
Shipment March Rs. 8/6.
Indian Sugars Ready—
Small grain Rs. 13/2 to 13/3
Large grain Rs. 13/9 to 14/3.
Tone:—Steady

Seeds Market Closed

Bombay: Nov. 30.

Owing to the death of a member of the Seeds trade the forward and ready groundnuts and Seeds markets remained closed.

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

DEODHAR'S GRAND EFFORT IN RANJI TROPHY

(By J. C. MAITRA)

Prof. D. B. Deodhar deserves to be highly complimented on his magnificent batting performance at Poona recently in the Ranji Trophy match and the splendid manner in which he led Maharashtra to victory against Bombay. To play in representative cricket at the age of 49 is a meritorious achievement in itself. Few can stand the strain of a five-day-match, as it turned out to be, well at his age. But he did it as light-heartedly as any young colt in the team. Not only that, he crowned his innings with a brilliant knock of 246 runs, lasting over eight hours which was the highest individual contribution in the match. It was almost an unparalleled event in the history of cricket anywhere in the world. The younger generation would do well to take note of the cause of Deodhar's youthful vitality at such an age. If they can follow in his footsteps, they would serve themselves and the cause of cricket in the best possible manner.

BATSMEN'S PARADISE

What a match it was! The batsmen on both sides had a field-day and the bowlers a heart-breaking job. The wicket must have been a veritable paradise and it stood the onslaughts gloriously till the end. Batting first, Maharashtra piled up the colossal figure of 675 runs, outstripping their last year's record by 25. Few people had expected this, depleted as the home side was by the absence of Harris and Rangnekar. Bombay's bowling stock was not so weak as that, Mistakes in the field helped Maharashtra a good deal. Bhandarkar (91), Soboni (120), Hazare (76) and Ushaq Ahmed (54) were the chief scores in this hectic affair. The credit goes to Deodhar the skipper, for arranging his batting order so judiciously.

BOMBAY RETALIATE

Bombay was faced with a Herculean task. It was feared that two-day's leather-hunting had tired them out and they would collapse before they had compiled one-half of their opponent's total. Vijay Merchant, Bombay Captain, made the initial mistake of sending Hindlekar to open the innings after the latter had laboured behind the stumps for two days at a stretch, and that, too, at the end of the day. No wonder Hindlekar was out for a duck. The third day of play, however, saw a change of outlook. Kenny and Kadri made a courageous stand to notch 67 and 45 respectively. Then Vijay and Rangnekar raised Bombay's hopes high by adding 109 and 202 off their own bats in gallant style. Ibrahim (61) and Khot (55) nearly achieved what had appeared to be an impossible task at the beginning.

A MEMORABLE MATCH

It stands, however, to the everlasting credit of the Maharashtra skipper that he never lost heart when this prolific run-getting process was in progress in the opposite camp. He went on using all his ingenuity and stratagem to dismiss his rivals within the limited total. In the end he succeeded. Bombay lowered its colours when victory seemed to be within its grasp. Only 25 runs separated the victors from their advarsaries in the prodigious aggregate of 1325 runs! It was by no means a disgrace to Bombay. They deserve all praise for their courageous and plucky fight till the end. With a little more luck they might have won. On the whole it was a memorable fight and will be remembered for many a day for its doggedness.

INSCRUTABLE WAYS!

The ways of our selectors are, indeed, inscrutable! A few weeks ago it was given out—though not officially—that old hands would be placed on the Retired List and youngsters would be given a chance in the ensuing Pentangular Tournament. I had every hope that it would materialise. But this has been belied already. The Hindus have invited Major C. K. Nayudu to lead their side again and the Muslims have followed suit with an invitation to Syed Wazir Ali who has skippered their team for the last few years. I wish very much that both these veterans had voluntarily retired from the field and given place to younger men. But, as I said before, the desire to assist one's community is very keen among these players and they find it exceedingly hard to refuse the invitation extended to them.

FAILURE OF PROPAGANDA

I am sorry "Bobby" Talyarkhan's propaganda for Vijay Merchant fell flat on the Hindu Selectors. If anything it did more harm than good to Vijay. Rightly or wrongly it created the impression abroad that it was being specially done for the benefit of Vijay and Nayudu was needlessly run down. I know Bobby is always carried away by his enthusiasm for anything which he considers right for the time being. However, the Hindu Selectors could not do anything but select Nayudu when they had to choose between "C. K.", Deodhar, Jai and Vijay. As the successful captain of last year he was entitled to another chance. After Deodhar's grand innings last week at Poona he had an irresistible claim for consideration. But it seems a second thought cast the die in favour of Nayudu. The Major it is said, is being given a chance to celebrate his Jubilee in the Bombay Festival.

The statue of Richard Coeur de Lion, damaged during a recent raid, still brandishes its bent sword outside the Houses of Parliament which have had some windows broken and stonework smashed by the same bomb.

WAZIR ALI ON PENTANGULAR

I thought S. M. Kadri had been definitely selected for the Captaincy of the Muslims. But it has been falsified. Kadri will have to wait till Wazir retires. By the way I read a rather funny statement from the pen of the veteran Muslim skipper in the press. He assured everybody from his personal experience that the Pentangular Tournament was not anti-national. Does he not realise that during this tournament—and many days before and after—the feelings of all the communities concerned are raised to the highest pitch? He ought to know that communal and national sentiments cannot be matched with any degree of success.

In a recent article in the "Social Welfare", I had said that if communalism had its way we would soon have claims for communal representations in our all-India and provincial teams. It will be a calamity for Indian sport if such a thing ever comes to pass. "Dim" in the "Chronicle" of Friday last suggests a novel method for choosing our teams for the Bombay Carnival. I am afraid it will not command much of an appeal to the public. The substitute is, however there in the shape of the National Zone Quadrangular. It only needs to be ushered in to catch the imagination of the public at once.

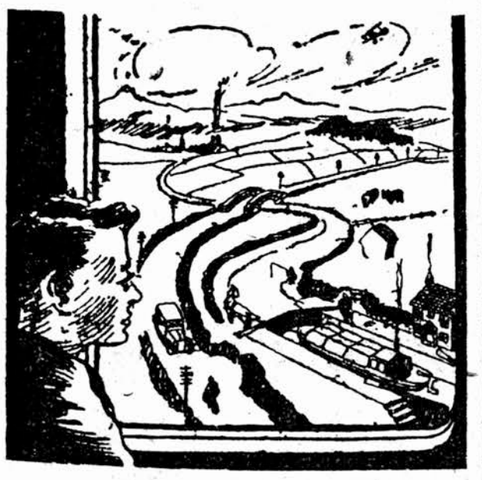
HINDU SELECTIONS

In the meanwhile the Pentangular is approaching fast. The first match between the Hindus, last year's champions and the Rest will start on Saturday, December 14. The Hindu selectors have already chosen the Nayudu brothers, Prof. Deodhar, L. P. Jai, V. M. Merchant, K. M. Rangnekar Amarnath and Vinoo Mankad. The last three places are still to be filled. Bannerjee is sure to come in, although D. R. Puri of Lahore is trying to gain an admittance in his place. Hindlekar has now a serious rival in Bhandarkar of Poona for his billet behind the stumps. From all accounts it seems the Poona man has a superior claim both in wicket keeping and batting. The Selectors may, therefore, pitch on the latter and give Hindlekar an incentive to improve next year. For the last place there are several claimants. But there is nobody to fill the void left by Amarsingh by his untimely death.

REST STILL FISHING.

The Rest have a tremendous job in tackling the mighty Hindu combination. They have few men who can be favourably compared with the stars who brighten the Hindu horizon. It is satisfactory to note that they have at last set their face against their earswhile captain, A S. de Mello. I understand J. Harris of Karachi has been definitely invited to lead them. I hope he will prove a better tactician than his former leader. At any rate he will gain experience as a younger player which will stand him in good stead in future. Their selectors are said to be casting their net far and wide to produce a respectable side. I hope they will succeed in their efforts. I only wish they would leave out attenuated veterans and encourage young colts with a view to build up a strong side in future.

A NEW COMPETITION



WHAT CAN HE SEE?

Here's a competition which we've never had before. In the picture a boy is going for a ride in the train. What can he see from the window?

I want you to pick out as many things as possible and write them on a post-card. You may repeat, if the same things appear in different parts of the picture; and also you may write, "Motor-car wheels, bonnet," etc., but only what you can see in the picture.

You must not say engine when writing about the car, because you cannot see it. That's clear, isn't it? When you have written down neatly all the things you can find, add your name, address and age, and say whether you are a boy or a girl, your class of studies and school, and post it to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, so as to reach him within ten days from to-day.

All boys and girls can take part in this competition. There are no entry fees. Only those who are enrolled in the Balkan-ji-Bari may also mention their Certificate Number. Several Prizes will be awarded.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I write to-day with mixed feelings.

All Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls will be at Ambarnath to-day for a whole-day excursion, arranged at the invitation of our beloved President, Sri B. G. Kher.

Everyone of you knows that he was jailed by the Government on Thursday, November 21. We would, therefore, be without him at Ambarnath, enjoying the hospitality of his cottage, in his absence. We could have cancelled the trip, but why was it necessary?

Are we not happy that he is not amidst us to-day because of a greater cause, because he has chosen to suffer for us, for all his countrymen? He may not be with us to-day physically, but he will surely be with us in thoughts, and no one can ever separate him from us that way!

WHEN we were fixing this trip, it was suggested that he may not be "free" at the time to be with us. However, he persisted that there should be no change in this programme even if he had to be called to "colours". That is what he told me and Sri Satishbhai once again, when we visited him on the morning of November 20.

"The arrangements are all complete at Ambarnath", he said. "You must take the children there, and let them be as happy as possible, as the first aim of our Balkan-ji-Bari is. My son, and if possible my wife also, will represent me at Ambarnath. I am sure you will have a very good time."

So, under these peculiar circumstances, he has not been able to entertain you, his little guests. As per his wishes and instructions, the trip has been organised to-day, as previously arranged. Of course we would be felt happier, had he himself been with us. He has, all the same, left a message for you, and it appears elsewhere on this page. So his blessings and good wishes will be with us throughout the whole day of our excursion.

* * * *

I HAD the privilege to see him once more at night on the same day. So much he thinks of you children, and so much he thinks of the Balkan-ji-Bari, that he began to ask again about the several branches and other important work. He left instructions regarding the immediately necessary affairs.... and in the end said, "Good bye"!

I looked vacant in the space of the four-walled drawing room: Were we really going to part, and part for a long time as that?.... I did not utter a word and departed silently.

His smiling face is with us today, and it will continue to remain with us. Let us pray to the Almighty that he may have a happy time wherever he is. Children's prayers are heard by the Almighty, you know!

Thus let us, too, make the best of the time at our disposal. I have nothing more to say this time. An account of to-day's trip, together with photographs taken on the occasion, will appear in a later issue of the "Chronicle", Children's Own Corner.

* * * *

SHRI B. G. KHER'S MESSAGE TO GIRLS AND BOYS

My Little Friends,

I want to tell you that although I am not present in your midst to-day, I am thinking of you.

You have honoured me and made me very happy by becoming my guests in this little cottage. Although the cottage is small, you will see that nature all round is very beautiful. I am sure you will like the thousand-year old dilapidated temple with its ancient architecture.

Ambernath is a famous old place. In the month of February, even now, a very big fair is held, when over 20,000 people come together on one day.

You would want to know why I am not with you to tell you all this myself, and to tell you about the match factory and the chemical works. I have had to absent myself in the service of the country.

We must think not only of our own selfish needs, joys and pleasures, but of the needs, joys and pleasures of the society which we live in and of our country and we should be always ready to suffer if necessary for their happiness.

I am sorry I am not able to provide you with a big feast or other comforts, but my hospitality is offered to you with heartfelt and sincere blessings for your future welfare and happiness.

God bless you all!

B. G. KHER.

Professor V. G. Rao, President of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari was "at home" to children at Andheri.

Do You Know

1. The relationship of Science with War?
2. What to do when life is dark?
3. How a good child celebrated her Christmas?
4. The teachings of Jesus Christ?

To know these things and to read interesting stories, games, tricks, jokes and have a variety of beautiful pictures, send for the December 1940 issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" enclosing three annas stamps from the Manager, "Pushpa", 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay, 4.

* * * *

Service To Humanity

By G. J. Joshi.

ONCE upon a time Lord Shiva and Parvatiji., His Spouse were soaring high in the sky in their celestial saloon when they saw a large crowd of devotees attending Their temple on the earth for worshipping them. Parvatiji then questioned Lord Shiva that if all these people were given liberation would there be any space in the Heaven? Lord Shiva told her that all of them would not get "Swarga" but hardly one or two individuals would be entitled to it out of the whole lot. Parvatiji wanted to know who those fortunate persons were.

To satisfy her desire, Lord Shiva came on earth and took the form of an old and ugly-looking Brahmin clad in tattered clothes and asked Parvatiji to remain invisible and watch what happened. The Brahmin, in disguise, was so week and feeble that while walking on the bank of a muddy pool of water he fell into it and began to

(Continued On Page 31)

Group photo taken on the occasion of Balkan-ji-Bari children's visit to the Patuck Industrial School.

A Page For Women

Fathers Are Human Beings Also

Ungrateful Daughters Should Change Attitude Regarding Parent's Re-marriage

(BY REGINE)

Dear Regine: We are two girls thirteen and fifteen and we are very unhappy. Ever since mother died two years ago we have had a house-keeper who kept the house and father and us very comfortable.

But yesterday, father announced at the dinner table that he is going to re-marry. And that the lady is a young widow who works for him as his secretary. Both of us rushed upstairs and cried for hours. We can't see why he should marry again when everything was so comfortable. And we can't see how he can put another woman in our dear mother's place.

We have thought of running away just to scare him...but I suppose that would be dumb. We haven't spoken to him since he told us and he seemed to be quite unhappy about our actions this morning...at the breakfast table.

I know we are just going to hate having Miss A. in the house with us, bossing us and trying to show us we don't really count with father. These past two years he was so good to us... taking us everywhere, concerts and cinema shows. I suppose this will be all ended now. How can we keep him from marrying outside of showing him our displeasure?—MEG AND PEG.

* * * *

Has Right To Normal Life

My dear children...you are almost as brutal as if you were a pair of little animals, instead of two girls who have apparently had all of the advantages. Parenthood, my little dears, is not a full time occupation...it is only part of a man or woman's life. It is an important part, I admit .... but it is scarcely enough to engage the full time interest of a young and vigorous man, as I take it your father is.

Your mother died, unfortunately. This was very sad, no doubt, for both of you and for your father. But it is impossible to live with the dead, and your father has every right to resume a normal life...such as exists between a man and woman who fall in love and marry.

It seems to me that you are both very ungrateful. And that if you used your heads at all, you would be very happy that your father has found someone with whom he wishes to live the rest of his life. Because, you must remember that the instant you are both grown, you will want to live your own lives and then he will be left alone. He probably realizes this and wishes to provide against it. And it isn't as simple for a man in his late forties to choose a new wife and become acclimatized to her...as when he is younger.

Welcome New Member Of Family

I think you should both have run up to your father, flung your arms around his neck...and told him how happy you are for him. And then you should make room for the new woman in the house .... as if she were to be an older sister. I think you will find her wistful and anxious to be friends with you. Also ... I think it would be very tactful if you would ask your father, since he seems to be a man of means ... to let you both go away to school, for the first year anyway. It is only fair that the young wife have her husband to herself and you, two, can have loads of fun in a boarding school.

It will be an interesting experience and it is very smart to have gone to a finishing school... as you will find years after you have practically forgotten the school experience in itself.

It is the first sign of a person of culture to take changes lightly. So take yours in your stride and be good sports. And God bless you.

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TWIN SWEATER SET

At Right—Knitted slip-on which can be worn with or without Cardigan, below.

At Left—Cardigan can be worn as shown or with slip-on, above.

THE very newest fashions for women's sweaters are twin sweater sets which can be worn as individual sweaters also. The slip-over is plain with a simple but interesting design. The cardigan is short and buttoned down the front, and can also be worn with a skirt, with or without the under sweater. Make a set for yourself in a two-colour combination and you'll be smartly dressed.

NEW LIGHT ON CAUSES OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS

Important Results From Swedish Researches

A report recently issued by the Swedish State Bacteriological Laboratory on research work in respect of infantile paralysis and its causes, carried on at the Laboratory, indicates that several important discoveries have been made which may be of great value in the fighting of the disease. For instance, the virus of infantile paralysis has for the first time in Sweden been discovered in sewer water, and it has also been found in food.

Knowledge as to the separation of the virus through the intestinal canal during the acute stage of the disease has been considerably increased as a result of the Laboratory's investigations in the course of the infantile paralysis epidemic in Stockholm last autumn. By employing the very latest research methods it has been possible to isolate the virus from the bowl ejections of typical cases in the earliest stages in such a high deree that the separation of the virus through the bowels can be said to be a constant phenomenon.

In principle this puts infantile paralysis on the same plane as certain bacterial intestinal illnesses whose dissemination methods are known, such as typhus, paratyphus, dysentery, and cholera. From the many observations performed by the Laboratory regarding the epidemiology of infantile paralysis, it therefore seems legitimate to assume that the desease is chiefly conveyed by indirect ways, e.g., by virus-infected water, food, etc. This does not exclude the possibility of the virus being transferred direct from a sick person to another, but such an occurrence belongs to the rare exceptions.

Sewer Water As Virus-Career

The Laboratory has ascertained that sewer water can be a virus-carrier during an epidemic period, and that the virus can keep itself alive in this environment for a long time. This substantiates experimental observations made by American researchists shortly. The Laboratory also found the virus last year in the well on a farm in a locality where infantile paralysis was occurring, and similar discoveries have since been made elsewhere. The virus was thus discovered in a bathing pool which was fed with water from a forest stream in the neighbourhood. Many children bathed in the pool, but fortunately only one of them, a 9-year-old boy, was stricken by the disease Investigations carried out by the Laboratory show that it is also possible for foodstuffs to be bearers of the virus under unfavourable circumstances.

Professor Carl Kling, the head of the Laboratory, points out that the methods of ascertaining the existence of infantile paralysis virus in research material of different kinds are circumstantial, time-consuming and expensive. Researchists have to rely upon experiments on animals, and at present there is only one usable type of animal the ape, but trials are also being made with cotton rats of which a number recently have been received from America. He also declares that observations made by American scientists are of extraordinary interest to infantile paralysis research, for which they seem to open fresh avenues. It is therefore of extreme importance that their observations should be tested by other investigators, and the Swedish State Bacteriological Laboratory has for some months been in a position to do this.

The Swedish professor finally declares that although some dark aspects of the epidemiology of infantile paralysis have been illuminated by the experimental research of recent years, there still remains a series of unsolved problems for science to tackle.

A RICH man, having moved into a somewhat exclusive district, invited a party of his neighbours to dinner. When the guests had assembled, the host, with heavy-handed humour, remarked: "Well, make yourselves at home .... where you should be."

His wife immediately added: "Oh, please don't mind H'alfred. He always says what he thinks."

INDIA AND CEYLON

(Continued from Page 1)

only being deprived of their savings but they were thrown out of their jobs "in order to make room for Singalese". This was not limited to private individuals and firms but even the Government of Ceylon followed this policy and announced to dismiss and repatriate about 10,000 Indians in Government service. It was this move of the Ceylon Ministers that led to the India-wide unrest and agitation last year and which necessitated Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to Ceylon.

Congress Resolution

The position two years ago was summed up by the Congress in two of its resolutions passed in 1938 and 1939. At the annual session at Haripura the Congress while deeply concerned over the threatened estrangement of feelings between the people of Ceylon and the Indian population in the Island consequent on certain legislation in regard to local administration and "apprehensive of the discriminatory measures that may be further undertaken urged the Government of Ceylon and her public-men not to adopt any policy directly or indirectly aimed at discriminating as against the Indians living and carrying on their avocations in Ceylon."

"In particular," the resolution said, "the Congress notes with regret that laws have been recently framed so as to deny the Indian labourers, who have helped and are helping in the development of the resources of the Island, the franchise in the local administration, and to make the Indian residents apprehend further restrictions on their civil rights and to feel that they are to be relegated to an inferior political status. The Congress hopes that such measures will not be undertaken and that any legislation that has created such a feeling will be so modified as to make India feel that, in spite of being separate governments, Ceylon and India are one and inseparable so far as the people are concerned.'

Events since then have moved rapidly. Jawaharlalji's historic visit to Ceylon.....prolonged peace parleys.....the rapidly deteriorating status of our nationals in Ceylon.....the wages and franchise question.....all these issues come before us when we think of the problem to-day. These are complex and complicated issues and need a detailed analysis and examination.

Though there had been a free exchange of men and ideas between India and Ceylon since very early times, it was not till the early part of the 19th Century that any large scale migration of Indians to Ceylon took place. From about 1825, when the Europeans began to open up jungles and to plant coffee and later tea and rubber, we find a huge movement of Indian Estate labour between India and Ceylon. Along with this movement of estate labour, there was a similar movement, though on a smaller scale, of non-estate labour between South India and Colombo.

Labour Reservoir

According to the latest available figures the total number of Indians in Ceylon at the end of the year 1938 was about 800,000 out of total population of 5,864,500. Of this figure there were on December 31, of the same year, 682,570 estate labourers and their dependents, figure which has been changing and varying considerably during the last one hundred years. The corresponding figure in 1827 had stood at 10,000.

But these figures and this tremendous increase of immigration since 1827 does not tell the whole tale. During these years there have been annual and seasonal fluctuations, inflows and outflows, regular departures and arrivals, to and from India, thus assuring to Ceylon a regular supply of labour, if and when she needed it. During all these years our country had functioned as Ceylon's labour supplying reservoir. No other country in the world has been so fortunate with her supply of labour as Ceylon.

Discussing this problem in his Immigration Commission Report Sir Edward St. Jackson writes: "The ease and frequency of movement of immigrant worker between Ceylon and India is often mentioned in Ceylon as of great advantage to the Island. When work is available for him, he is there to do it and when not he departs to his home. In times of depression he does not swell the number of unemployed or of the destitute and vagrant, nor does he become a burden on the public funds. There is no doubt that this is true both among non-estate workers and among labourers on estates notwithstanding the higher proportion among the latter who have made Ceylon their permanent home and the curves of immigration and emigration among both classes of workers will be found in general to follow closely the ebb and flow of the tide of the expansion and prosperity of the Island."

Method Of Recruitment

From the very beginning since India started supplying Ceylon her estate and non-estate labour, the "Kangani" system of recruitment had been the chief feature. It is carried on by a "Kangani" or a Sirdar, a headman, who had already worked on a estate in Ceylon. This system was of a purely patriarchal character in its origin, as was observed by the Ceylon Labour Commission in 1908.

"The Kangani, or the labour headman, was in the beginning and still is, (till two years ago) in a large number of older and more solidly established estates, the senior member of the family group composed of his personal relatives, to whom may be added other families drawn from villages in South India from the vicinity of which he and his relations come....." Thus thousands and hundreds of thousands, men and women, were transported from place to place and placed at the disposal of the estate owners, whom they served and for whom they produced all the wealth that these estates yielded.

Their Contribution

What has the Indian labourer done for Ceylon? What is his contribution towards the wealth and prosperity of the Island today? Of Ceylon's 3,536,437 acres of land under cultivation, tea is grown on 559,237 acres, rubber on 605,200 and cocoanut on 1,100,000 acres and over a million acres are given to other products. Of the total estate population, Indians supply and form a very large percentage. The total number of estates employing five or more Indian labourers was 1325 at the end of the year 1938. And on all these estates, (tea, rubber and cocoanut) our nationals supply 95 per cent. of the labour on tea and rubber estates and half the labour on cocoanut plantations.

The average value of the tea produced is about 16 crores of rupees per year and the value of rubber is five crores per year and cocoanut is estimated at 3½ crores, a total of about 24½ crores per year. Out of this our nationals' contribution is no less than 16 to 18 crores per annum, which is a fairly big figure when it is realised that the average annual exports of Ceylon do not exceed 27 crores of rupees.

But more than their "visible" material contribution is their "invisible" contribution to the prosperity and successful working of these estates. The collection of tea leaves is no easy job. The leaves have to be gathered just as they have sprouted and before the tenderness is gone and the bud and stalk open out fully. The Indian worker, male and female, display an amazing nimbleness of fingers in picking up the proper leaves. It is their peculiar skill, as has been admitted again and again by the estate-owners and outside observers, that has made them experts and specialists at this sort of work.

It is a fact readily admitted by estate owners that tea-gardens need the cunning of the Indian's hand and without Indian labour they would go to rack and ruin. Such is their contribution to the growth and development of all the plantations and all the wealth of Ceylon. And it is for this that our leader, Jawaharlal Nehru, had once expressed his hope that a future would come when the people of Ceylon would put up monuments to the Indian Immigrant labour that came to Ceylon and added much to the country's prosperity. Ceylon owes much to them.

Their Reward

And for all this what do they get? What is their reward? It is not a very pleasant tale. It is a sad story, of sorrows and sufferings. Early in the morning, as an observer has described, in biting cold, irrespective of weather, rain or frost, the man starts on his day's labour. The housewife has already got up and busied herself with preparing "kanji" or the day's fare for her man and her children before she starts on her work in the field. The labourers as a class are very punctual and are never late at the muster. Sometimes they work on till five or six notwithstanding the nine hours regulation.

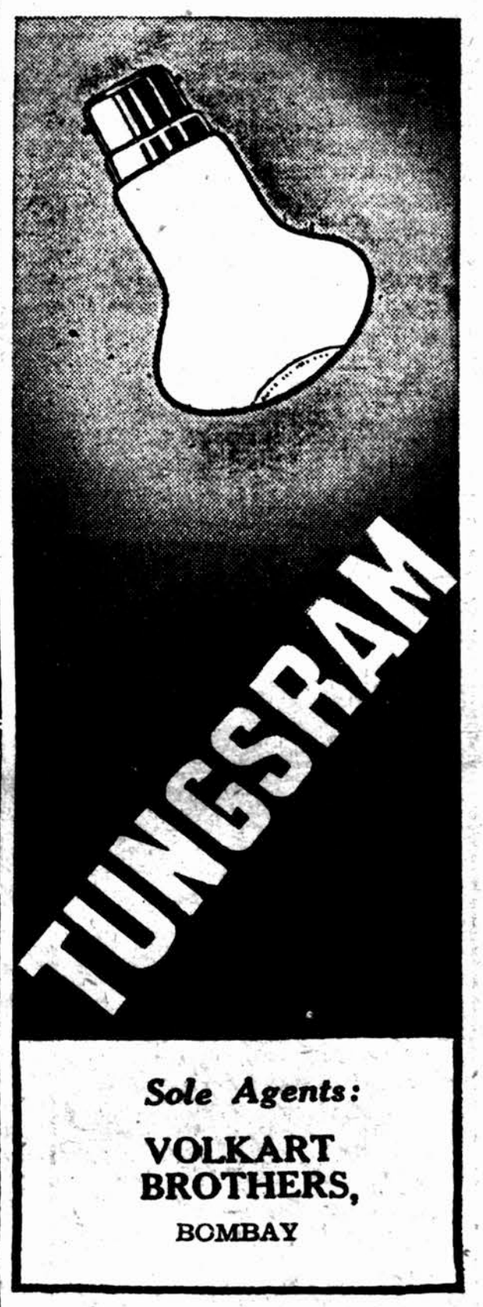
And when they produce the day's collection of tea leaves "they are baulked of their dues by so many subterfuges on the part of the petty officials and officialdom on the estates. The poor labourer after his tiring day on the hillsides in ankle-deep and often knee-deep vegetation, which is full of leeches, has hardly any strength left in him to protest or argue. Little by little, deductions are made from out of his pickings for basket weight, for drying, for possible loss in storing and removal, for foreign matter and for this and that and the other, till perhaps a fourth of the collection is all that stands to his credit. This is the poor labourer's lot.

Wretched Housing

But worse than this is the wretched housing provided for them. This is the description of a typical quarter (for this I am obliged to a correspondent of the "Hindu"): The labourers are accommodated in single rooms measuring usually 10' x 12'. According to the reports of the medical department four adults can, and usually live in this room. This serves as the store room, kitchen, bed-room, etc. All in one. The fire place is within. The labourers store their fire wood on the side of the fire place. Sometimes this room is shared by half a dozen adults or even two or three couples. "Inside were stacked ramshackled furniture, bedding, clothing, utensils, provisions, vegetables, cowdung and what not....."

The allied problems of social welfare, health insurance, medical relief and mortality are no better attended to. For their children's education the facilities are absolutely meagre. So far, they have been nobody's care—neither of the planter employers nor of the Ceylonese politicians. But even these are small matters as compared to the bigger issues of "minimum wages", "Trade Union organizations", "Franchise" and other legal difficulties and disabilities of our nationals in Ceylon, who form about 1/6th of the Island's total population. All these have to be fully discussed and debated before Indians in Ceylon can hope to receive just and fair treatment. To these questions we shall revert in the next article.

(TO BE CONTINUED)



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Emperor Hirohito

(Continued From Page 4)

pressure in Japan for agricultural lands, a huge acreage still remains in the hands of the Imperial House.

The theory is that the imperial fortune represents the finest reserve of the nation. It is always available in time of great catastrophe or supreme national crisis.

The first donor to earthquake, fire, flood or famine sufferers is the imperial family. It also contributes regularly to the Japanese Salvation Army, Red Cross, Buddhist charities and other similar institutions. It has contributed to help prosecute each of Japan's great wars.

Economy

King George of England gets a salary of 2 million and 50 thousands dollars a year. The actual civil list of Emperor Hirohito is about 1 million and 350 thousand dollars per year—just to keep the wolf from the door. That does not give him as big an annual income from his imperial jobs as Henry Ford gets from his motor industry; but on the other hand, Hirohito never has to wonder when Roosevelts and their fellow-Democrats will take it away from him.

Since the beginning of the China campaign, Hirohito has been practising economy. According to a recent report.

"Public functions, such as the large banquet on his birthday, are cancelled. At official parties, hot 'sake' (rice wine) is served now-a-days instead of imported liquors and wines. Strawy home-made cigarettes replace foreign brands. The Imperial messengers have been reduced to only 1 instead of 2 automobiles. (A great privation indeed!) Imperial gifts now bear silver instead of gold crests, and gold articles from the Palace were turned over to the Bank of Japan."

No Japanese calls the ruler of his country Mikado, which means Honorable Gate or Gate of Heaven. Only foreigners now make use of this poetical title, Mikado. The present Emperor's name, Hirohito, is rarely ever mentioned in Japan. When he came to throne, he chose the designation for his reign as Showa—Radiant Peace. After his death he will be known to history as Showa.

When Commodore Mathew C. Perry went to Japan in 1853, Japan was under a military dictatorship known as the Shogunate. It was during this Shogunate regime in the 17th century that Japan, afraid of European aggression, adopted the policy of isolation. It not only excluded all foreigners from Japan, but prohibited all Japanese from going to any foreign country. No foreigners could get in and no Japanese could get out. From that time on Japan was shut up for over 200 years. During those 2 centuries the Japanese remained in as complete an isolation and seclusion from the rest of the world, as though they lived upon another planet. Finally, this isolation was put an end to by the American Commodore Perry.

Striking Feature

One of the striking features of the history of all races and all nations is the inability of men to foresee the consequences of their actions.

A young Yankee named Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin, while he was a tutor on a Georgia plantation. It was a useful invention; he was proud of it, and justly so. It demonstrated the inefficiency of slave labour. But did he know that he made the American Civil War inevitable? Certainly not.

And there was Perry. He forced the hermit nation of Japan to open its doors, its ports to the ships of the world and the ideas of the world, including the newest devices in machinery and armament. There was not a glimmer in his mind, or in the mind of the American President who sent him, that he was giving birth to a world power.

After the United States had forced its first treaty upon Japan, the terms of which were humiliating to the Japanese, the way was opened for other nations to follow suit. Coming like chickens to the feed, 19 nations including England, Russia, France Holland and Prussia signed similar treaties and constituted in Japan—as in China—the Treaty Powers. Tariff control, extraterritoriality, the most favoured nation clause and all the other mechanisms of Western imperialism were applied to Japan, and the Japanese were placed in a state of subservience to the West.

The Japanese who was directly responsible for the rise of Japan as a modern power was the grandfather of the present Emperor. At the time Grandfather Mutsohito was born in the second quarter of the last century, Japan was backward. It was where England was, before the days of the Norman Conquest. So one can say to-day, without exaggeration, that Japan has progressed—in the sense "progress" is understood in the Occident—as much in less than a hundred years as France, England and Germany have in ten centuries.

During his reign Mutsohito, the architect of modern Japan, completely changed the whole political, social and economic systems of Japan. No such stupendous revolution had ever occurred in any other nation in a similar length of time. Japan now stands side by side, for good or evil, with the foremost world powers.

The Constitution

It was Emperor Mutsohito who granted his people a constitution in 1889. This constitution was not wrung from the Emperor by the people, but was a voluntary gift of the imperial grace. Consequently, the Emperor retained for himself and his heirs the right to initiate amendments and changes. While the people were granted safeguards to protect their life, liberty, property and the freedom of religious worship, the powers of the Emperor were unimpaired and even strengthened. Thus, on the whole, the constitution is rigid, and no amendment has yet been made. In organizing its modern government, Japan used some of the features of Western parliamentary system.

Yet Japan was not engaged in wholesale copying of Western forms. In reforming its government, Japan frankly accepted Western suggestions. More than that, Japan worked them over and applied them in terms of its own civilization and own needs. The result is that the government of Japan is not exactly like that of the United States, England, or France. It is Japanese. It has its roots deep in Japanese soil—in Japanese character and institutions, and social traditions.

Article IV of the Japanese constitution declares that, "The Emperor is the head of the Empire, combining in Himself the rights of sovereignty." He has the right to convoke, open, close and prorogue the Parliament, officially known as the Imperial Diet. He issues ordinances and determines the organization of the various branches of the administration, the salaries, appointments and dismissals of all civil and military officials. He is the supreme commander of the army and navy. He declares war, makes peace, and concludes treaties, confers titles of nobility, and issues pardons or commutes sentences.

In other words, the Emperor's prerogatives are so numerous and extensive that few, if any, attributes of sovereignty are omitted from the list. The important fact to remember, however, is not so much that the Emperor is virtually the State, as that the Emperor never acts except on the advice of others. Under the present system of Japanese government, the Emperor is not expected to manifest a will of his own, except in so far as he may persuade his advisers to alter whatever advice they had originally contemplated. The real control lies in the hands of a "shadow" government. Who then actually rules Japan? To find the real rulers of Japan one must search beyond the Emperor.

Real Rulers

To-day Emperor Hirohito, worshipped as a God by millions of his subjects, does not make decisions of government policies, neither does the Parliament, elected by universal manhood suffrage since 1927, have any appreciable influence on national policies.

Contrary to the Western idea of a Cabinet government, the Japanese Premier and his Cabinet ministers even if supported by the Parliament, only partly decides the policies of the government.

The Cabinet, made up of the heads of 12 executive departments, is not responsible to the Parliament but to the Emperor.

Again the established convention is that the Cabinet must include an Admiral and a General holding the portfolios of army and navy. This procedure gives to the naval and military cliques effective power to block a new Cabinet. Moreover, the ministers of war and navy can appeal over the heads of the Parliament directly to the Emperor.

More powerful than the Cabinet and closer to the Emperor is the Privy Council made up of 26 elderly men chosen for life from the military and professional classes of Japan.

Besides the Cabinet and the Privy Council who may advise the Emperor on any subject, another group established by law stands at the side of the Emperor as his intimate advisers. This group is composed of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the Imperial Household ministers and the Lord Chamberlain.

Finally and above all others there is the "genro" or elder statesman. This institution rests upon customs alone, and the old liberal Prince Saionji is the last of this group. He is the highest and most powerful of the present advisers of the Emperor.

Above Politics

To sum up this part of the discussion on the Japanese government, there is one fact which stands out clearly. For all his legal omnipotence, Emperor Hirohito is not expected to take an active part in politics. His exalted position might be damaged by personal involvement in controversial issues. Although his official business includes almost every kind of governmental activity from the opening of the Parliament, promulgation of laws and ordinances, the declaration of war and the signing of treaties, Hirohito never acts alone. He arrives at conclusions after conferences with advisers at the palace, and as a rule merely sanctions policies already formulated by organs of the State. He never gives interviews and never speaks over the radio. He is too sacred even to have his picture appear either on Japanese currencies or postage stamps.

Since the historic visit of Perry, Japan has bent every effort to be a strong nation. And there is no gain-saying the fact that every step in the advancement and consolidation of Japan, as a political unit, has come as a result of war. The war with China in 1884 had the abolition of the humiliating extraterritorial rights. The war with Russia in 1904 gave to Japan Korea and a standing among the Western powers. The Great War of 1914 made Japan one of the five world powers. Japan is again at war. Will Japan emerge out of this conflict enhanced in power and prestige, or will it go down in defeat covered with shame and ignominy? I am no prophet; future alone can tell.

Some think that the average Japanese is temperamentally peace-loving. That may or may not be so. But the fact remains that the leaders of Japan do love their military establishment. They think Japan's unique security in Asia was won by it. They are sure its future advancement will depend on it. The West has taught Japan to prize it, as though it were a deity, for safety from the all-encroaching white. And as long as the West continues to practise racial discrimination against the Orientals and as long as the Westerners continue to respect nothing but force, Japan will not be easily persuaded to overthrow its military caste.

A Liberal

Hirohito has the reputation of being a liberal. He gets up at dawn, keeps a diary, and neither drinks nor smokes. He is short-sighted. He wears horn-rimmed glasses, of course. He would hardly be a Japanese if he didn't wear glasses.

The Emperor is tender-hearted, according to Japanese newspapers. His soldiers may be bumping off Chinese by thousands, but Hirohito, the Japanese press points out, carries bread in his pockets to feed the palace ducks.

His best known vice appears to be writing poetry. In 1938 he wrote this little poem:

"Peaceful
is morning in the shrine garden:
World conditions, it is hoped,
will also be
peaceful."

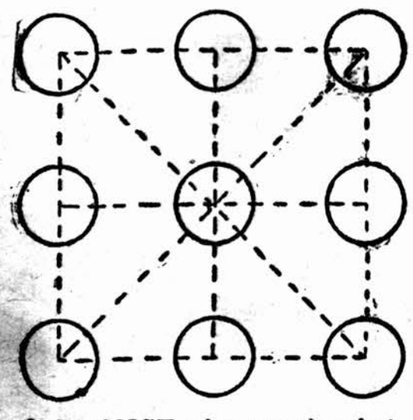
It is believed that Emperor Hirohito was opposed to the present war against China, and this verse was taken as an expression of that disapproval. But the war dragged on, and early in 1940, threatened to involve Japan in a clash with the United States, he mused again in this two-line poem:

"At the beginning of the New Year
we pray that
East and West will live together and prosper."

May the prayer of the Son of Heaven be heard.—("Modern Review").

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

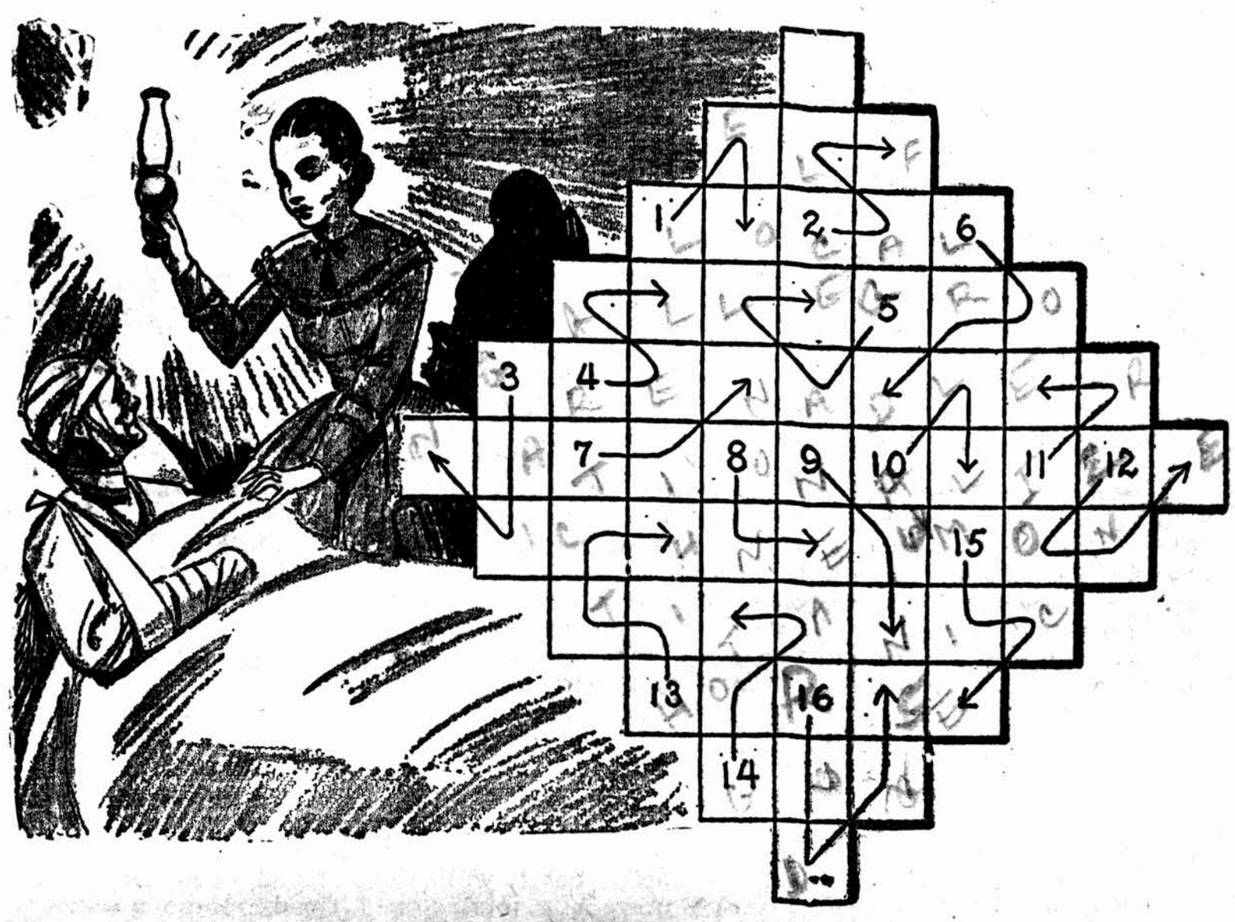
Move the Pennies



ARRANGE nine pennies, buttons or disks as shown above, to form eight rows, three pennies in each row, as indicated by dotted lines. The puzzle is to move just two of the pennies to form ten rows with three pennies in each row.

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 31)

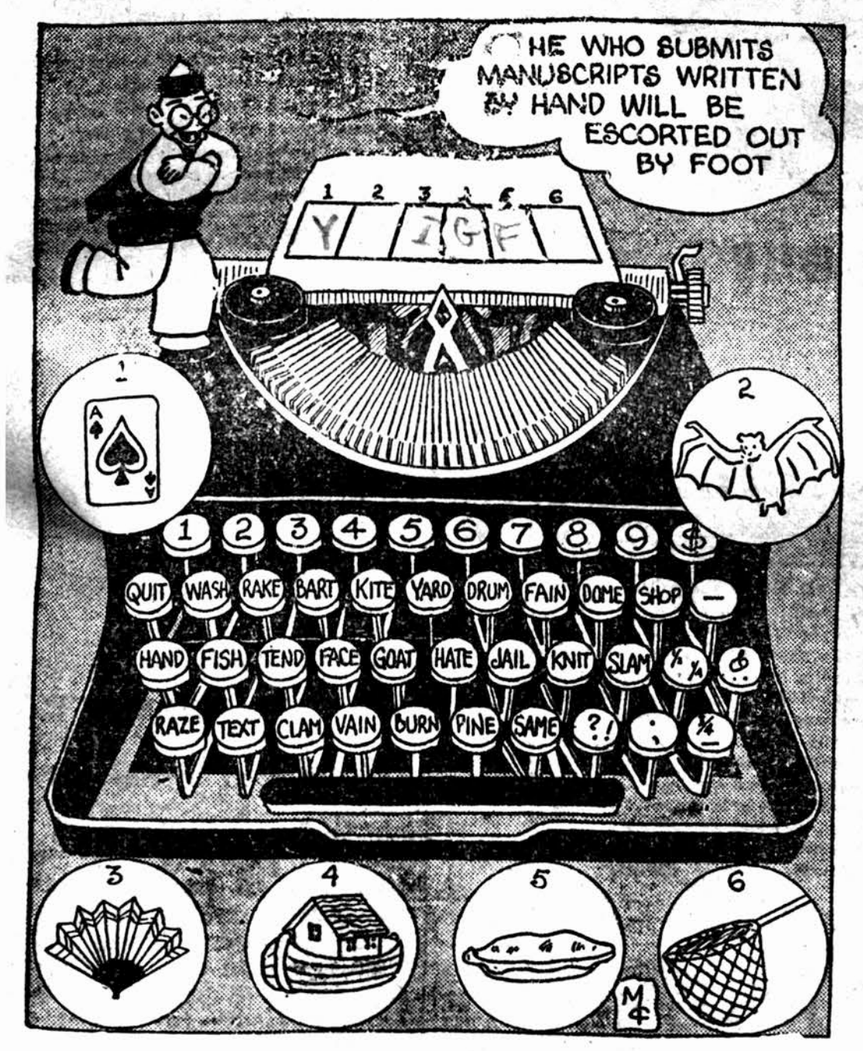
A Birthday Acrostic for a Great Heroine



MAY 12 is the birthday of a famous English woman whom we honor in this acrostic. Following the arrows, fill the squares with letters spelling the words defined below. If this is done correctly, each horizontal row will contain a word, while the outside squares, read clockwise, will spel the name of the lady just referred to. The top square is vacant, as it comes between the end and beginning of her name.

1. The fifth sign of the zodiac.
2. The young of the cow.
3. Profit.
4. Actually being or existing.
5. A wind.
6. An English title.
7. A metal.
8. A number.
9. A woman devoted to a religious life.
10. To be ill.
11. Anger.
12. One of the five great divisions of the earth's surface.
13. To make fast (as a horse).
14. Domestic quadruped.
15. Small rodents.
16. Remains of a destroyed city.

Can You Read This Message?



CHOP CHOP hasn't an enemy on earth and he proves it by typewriting a one-word message to you. He wants you to figure it out yourself.

Notice that he has added three more letters to each typewriter key, making a four-letter word on each of them. Now write down the name of the object in circle number one and find the word on the key that has the same letters as the name of the object plus one letter left over. That left-over letter you write down in box number one on the typewriter paper. Do the same with objects in circles 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

The Suitcase Cryptogram

JUST as Eloise set down her bag to buy a ticket, the stupid thing fell over on one side and opened up. Everybody at the station roared with laughter, for some practical joker had placed a spring in the suitcase which caused a note to leap out at the startled girl. Luckily the message was in cipher, thereby foiling the nosey by-standers and saving Eloise no little embarrassment, as you will understand when you have decoded it.

UNSINKABLE AND SELF-RAISING LIFE-BOAT

A ship's life-boat of partly new construction has recently been constructed and tested in Sweden. It is of pontoon type, entirely covered and built of steel. The boat measures 6.5 metres in length (abt. 21 ft.) and is provided with a superstructure under which can be accommodated 32 persons. At the bow and stern are small decks. Through the provision of a large number of water-tight compartments the boat is stated to be practically unsinkable. It is also self-draining and self-raising.

The boat is propelled by a 10 HP Bolinder Diesel engine, water-tight enclosed, which gives it a speed of 5 3/4 knots when fully loaded. Also in all other respects the boat is well equipped It has a wireless plant, which has been constructed so as to be possible to use also under the worst of conditions, warm food and drinks can be prepared on a special stove and the supplies are stored in water-tight lockers.

The new life-boat has undergone comprehensive tests in the presence of Swedish shipping authorities with very satisfactory results. It has also been approved by the Swedish Ship Inspection Board. The construction has been achieved by a well-known Swedish shipbuilding engineer, E. Sivard, which, by the way constructed a boat of similar type after the Titanic catastrophe, with which many American vessels were equipped.

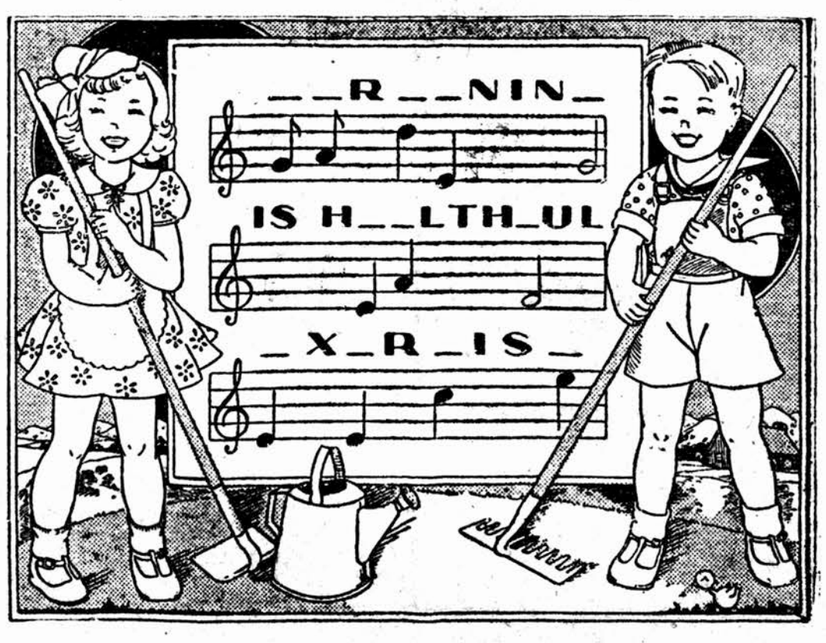
Valuable Substitute For Cotton

Swedish Staple Fibre Factory Trebles Production

The Swedish artificial silk factory, Nordisk Silkecellulosa, in Norrkoping,—belonging to the Swedish Co-operative Wholesale Society—, has recently decided to treble its production of staple fibre. In view of the apprehended shortage of raw cotton and other imported textile raw materials this increased production is considered to be of great importance for the native Swedish textile industry, and it is estimated that through the access to this source of spinning material some 3,000 textile workers that might otherwise have to be laid off can be provided with work

The textiles manufactured, and to be manufactured to a considerably larger extent in the future, from Swedish staple fibre embodies 100 per cent of native materials and manufacture from the cutting of the spruce up to the moment they are placed on the dealer's counters. Earlier, Sweden has exported the pulp and has had to buy back the fibre from abroad for spinning the yarn. Through having the necessary pulp at hand, and now also facilities for its further conversion into textile materials, the Swedish textile trade has in certain measure become self-supporting. Most of the staple fibre will, however, probably be used mixed with cotton or wool. During the world war many Swedish cotton mills had to shut down one and a half years for lack of raw material, but this time there is reason to believe that such an extreme situation can be avoided.

The projected production will, of course, be insufficient to keep Swedish cotton mills operating at full capacity, but it will go very far to prevent a total stoppage.



HERE'S a little puzzle with a musical touch. All missing letters in this message are names of notes. Notes on lines may be either E, G, B, D, or F. Notes in spaces may be either F, A, C, or E.

THE customer in the restaurant had been waiting for a considerable time, hoping to catch the eye of the waitress. Eventually he gave his order and settled down for another wait.

"Well," he remarked to his friend, "these waitresses are very attractive, but not very fetching!"

POETIC PAMELA

PAMELA'S reducing diet forbids all sweet food in her meals, but it does not say anything about after meals. Hence this midnight forage with Pamela apologizing to herself:

*"I know that on the ****** shelf,*
I'll find a little bit to eat,
For now and then, I do believe,
One should partake of something sweet.
Ah! Here is what I'm looking for.
*This piece of ****** I will take.*
'Man cannot live on bread alone.'
And woman, too, must have some cake.
*The ****** portion that I eat*
Can't possibly affect my weight,
Even though my waggish boy friend
Has nicknamed me his Heavy Date."

The three missing words differ only in their third letters. Do you know what they are?

(For Solution See Page 31)

The Secret of "That Kruschen Feeling"

16 SCIENTISTS tell you why 'the little daily dose' of Kruschen Salts gives you such glorious health!

GLORIOUS VITALITY FOR A PICE A DAY. Why does a pinch of Kruschen Salts every morning in your tea or in water make such an amazing difference to your health — always keeping you regular, lively, youthful and full of vitality? Sixteen doctors at a famous London Clinic were asked to find out the exact scientific reason. For 9 months they worked without a break. They made 1,436 experiments on 149 men and women volunteers.

● WHAT THE DOCTORS DISCOVERED

"We found," the Doctors' report said "that Kruschen (just enough to cover a 4 anna piece) taken in water or tea every morning, produces just the right amount of body fluids to prevent constipation. Kruschen actually reproduces Nature's own moistening action. It enables waste matter to be eliminated gently, regularly, completely.

"Unlike artificial violent remedies which need ever-increasing doses, the 'little daily dose' of Kruschen never weakens, forms no habits. We consider that Kruschen is the most satisfactory method of obtaining regular and natural elimination of the body's waste products."

Here is true scientific proof for men and women everywhere that the 'little daily dose' will smooth away their headaches, aches and pains, constipation, lassitude — easily and for good, in Nature's own way.

GOOD HEALTH FOR A PICE A DAY. *Start this simple little daily health rule now. Take a little daily pinch of Kruschen in your morning tea, or in water, every day. After a week you will find an amazing improvement as your body throws off its poisons, gets active and healthy. You will look better, feel younger — in a word you'll get that glorious zest for life known the world over as 'that Kruschen feeling'. Kruschen is obtainable from all Chemists, Stores & Bazars.*

Kruschen Salts

YOU TOO CAN HAVE "THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING"

DUKE GOES DEMOCRATIC

(Continued From Page 8)

can get the B. B. C. easily on his powerful set. The rest of the afternoon is devoted to dictating memoranda and writing letters.

The Windsors moved into the Mediterranean-type bungalow of Mr. Fred Sigrist, of London. They will stay for a few months until changes inspired by the Duchess at Government House are carried out.

The house has four bedrooms. it was completed only this summer and is described as the finest in Nassau.

Since their arrival the Duke and Duchess have been twice to church.

Local people are delighted with the quick way in which the Duke and Duchess have settled down to the quiet almost humdrum life of the islands.

They have told friends how much they like the Bahamas. The Bahamas certainly like them.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN INDIA

(Continued From Page 9)

floating mass. Illiteracy is a great handicap on organisation of labour. "In India", says the Royal Commission on Labour, "nearly the whole mass of industrial labour is illiterate, a state of affairs which is unknown in any other country of industrial importance." Illiteracy also adversely affects the efficiency of labour.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY IN LABOUR LEGISLATION

While discussing suffrage and political solidarity, Mr. Das expresses the opinion that in spite of improvement in representation most of the political disabilities of workers still remain and nothing but universal suffrage can solve the problem. The decentralisation of legislative powers under the Government of India Act of 1935, even with the reservation of concurrent power in central labour questions is, Mr. Das thinks, a retrogade step. As a matter of fact, he says like customs and tariff the labour question is essentially a central or federal subject and the legislative authority should be exercised by the Central or Federal Government with the delegation of power to provincial Governments in purely local affairs, as was actually the case under the old Constitution.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

In the chapter on social significance the author summarises the legislative achievements in the form of various labour codes and shows their significance in the welfare of the working classes and the progress of society in general. Social insurance is one of the items touched upon in this chapter. Social insurance is still in the infant stage of development in India and is represented only by two series of legislation, namely, the Workmen's Compensation Acts and the Maternity Benefit Acts. These are not enough. "The growth of organised industry and the breakdown of the old social institutions, such as the joint family system", says Mr. Das, "have created such conditions as called for the extension of social insurance in such phases of industrial and social risk as sickness, old age and unemployment."

LIMITATIONS OF LABOUR LEGISLATION

Although Mr. Das pleads for labour legislation on an extensive scale he is quite alive to the fact that legislation as a method of solving labour problems is not without its disadvantages. "It depends mostly," he says, "upon the nature of Government for an adequate solution of most of these problems. It must be remembered that the institutions of slavery, serfdom and the indenture system including all penal sanctions had long been sustained by legal authorities. "Government policy generally reflects the dominant class interests, which are represented by the capitalist class in modern society. Most of the labour codes are agreed plans and are arrived at by compromise among employers, workers and Government, and fulfil, in most cases, only the minimum requirements and establish only the basic standards for life and labour."

All the students of the labour problem in India should be grateful to Mr. Das and the Calcutta University for this valuable treatise.

P. G. K.

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

BIRTHDAY ACROSTIC: The famous heroine is named FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. The words in the horizontal rows are: elf, local, allegro, grenadier, nationalize, ichneumon, titanic, horse, gun I. The words defined are: Leo, calf, gain, real, gale, Lord, tin, one, nun, all, ire, zone, hitch, goat, mice ruins.

Chop Chop's Message: Friend.

Poetic Pamela: Pantry, Pastry, Paltry.

WEATHER FORECASTING

(Continued from Page 6)

of these are, "A rainbow in the morning is shepherd's warning. A rainbow at night is shepherd's delight." It is also a common belief that, "Evening red and morning grey, help traveller on his way. Evening grey and morning red, pour down rain upon his head." It has been seen that usually, an atmospheric disturbance which occurs on a Saturday is certain to continue for some days. Our own experiences show that the brighter Moon tends to dissolve disturbing climatic conditions while the darker moon helps in the growth of these effects.

As I have said elsewhere, the animals, birds, insects and plants possess natural instincts which help them to gain a fore knowledge of any approaching disturbance and in some cases with marvellous accuracy. Lester, who has made a detailed study of this interesting subject, describes his experiences in his book "Weather Predictions" which is very absorbing and thought-provocating. We can as well depend upon these weather indicators which react in different ways under different and varying weather conditions e.g., rain, heat, drought, cyclones, thunders, etc.

The kites, waterfowls and bats among the birds have been seen to respond well to changing conditions, so do frogs, certain reptiles and ants. Lester, from a study of the speed of ants, has been able to calculate the temperature, humidity and precipitations to a degree of accuracy which surpasses our imaginations.

The plants have their own story to tell and are no less reliable than the birds and insects. Of the plants, the most reliable is the merrygold. The increase in moisture and approach of rain is reflected in the increased hygroscopic state of our common table salt. For my own use I depend upon my paper-barometer prepared from an adjusted mixture of common salt, calcium chloride and cobalt chloride.

Astro-meteorology

I would not like to close this article without a passing reference to the much alluring and evasive subject of Astrology as applied to Meteorological weather forecasts. We already know, that the Sun and Moon together with the movements of our own planet act conjointly in bringing about changes in the season. Besides these, there are certain other planets which directly or indirectly influence the weather conditions. The so-called astrologers have taken away the confidence of the people by their reckless utterances; nevertheless it can be proved accurately that the recent Bombay Cyclone or the serious earthquake of 1934 were influenced by certain evil planets.

Mercury, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, when found strongly aspected, are sure to bring thunders, storms, cyclones, etc., depending upon the nature of the aspect and the place where the same occurs. So do the planets Venus, Mercury and Saturn bring about rain closely influenced by the Sun and the Moon as the over-lord.

I have no mind at present to indulge in this debatable subject, and would like to keep it reserved for some future and more suitable occasion. I hope that my readers, the ordinary public, the meteorologists and the research workers, will find in this article some food for thought as also some easy means at their disposal to get an insight into the mysteries of the universe governing climatic conditions. I do also hope at the same time, that these methods will be developed to such a state of perfection that the Bombay drama may not be repeated again.

(Concluded. Copyright By Author.)

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 25)

struggle to get up but he could not. He cried for help but none of the fancy looking crowd came up as they did not like to spoil their silken clothes by helping an unknown and sickly man.

But by chance an ordinarily dressed man returning from the temple passed by and heard the cry for help. On seeing the poor old man in distress, he at once jumped into the pool without caring for his clothes and took out the old Brahmin from the dirty water. He cleaned the Brahmin's body with his own clothes and pacified him with sweet words. He then slowly took him to his house, offered him other clothes to change and gave him good food. He also asked the poor Brahmin to take rest and then go wherever he liked.

After taking food the poor Brahmin took rest and departed in the cool hours of the afternoon, thanking his host with folded hands. for the good treatment he had received.

Lord Shiva then took his original form and told Parvati that only the Brahmin who took pity on the struggling man in the pool would be entitled to Heaven and none of the motley crowd that vied with one another in their fine dress and passed by laughing at the fate of the old man, as the greatest worship is the worship of humanity.

* * * *

Baffling Numbers

SAY to a friend, "In a room with eight corners there is a mouse in each corner, and before each mouse seven other mice and a mouse sitting on each mouse's tail. How many mice are there altogether in the room?"

"I'll soon tell you," your friend will reply. Perhaps he will take the trouble to find a sheet of paper and pencil to work out this little sum.

He will inform you that there were thirty mice, or some such number. He will be very surprised when you tell him the correct answer is "Eight mice." Each mouse sat on its own tail or each mouse had the other seven mice in view all the time.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

The Glory That Was Sira

(Continued From Page 5)

prised the palaces, offices and places of worship of the Moghul nobility of the place. A well inside it, pointed out eagerly by local guides to travellers, is the well into which the ladies of the family of Rangappa Nayak heroically flung themselves to avoid disgrace at the hands of their conquerors.

A pathetic note of conclusion to one's visit to Sira, the city of regretful memories, is a grave in the compound of the Traveller's Bungalow. It is of a young European wife Ellen and the inscription on it sorrowfully records:

Erected by her sorrowing husband
To the memory of Ellen,
The Most Dearly Beloved
And deeply regretted wife of
Lt. and Adjutant H. M. Fergusson
45th. Regt. M.N.I.,

She fell a victim to cholera
At the time raging in camp
In the Bungalow at Seerah
On the 14th. March 1846
At the Early age of 16
After a Brief
But happy Union of 40 days.

"ALMOST any man can find work if he'll only use his brains", said the efficiency expert, "providing, of course, he is ready to adapt himself to circumstances like a piano-tuner I once met on the Canadian prairie."

"But even if he was adaptable," protested one listener, "he couldn't make piano-tuning pay with pianos so few and far between?"

"Admitted", replied the expert, "but he made quite a decent living tightening-up barbed-wire fences."

MIND YOUR THROAT !

It is the gateway through which the germs of many diseases enter your system with dire consequences.

Take time by the forelock and guard against the inroad of diseases through this route.

PUMILET

THE PALATABLE PASTILLE that soothes, prevents and protects

Contains:
ACTIVE PRINCIPLE OF PINE, THE BEST DISINFECTANT OF THROAT AND LUNGS.

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA :: BOMBAY.
Agents:—
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY,
Princess Street, Bombay. 2.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"YES," said the boastful young man, "my family can trace its ancestry back to William the Conqueror."

"I suppose," remarked the friend, "you'll be telling us that your ancestors were in the Ark with Noah?"

"Certainly not," said the other. "My people had a boat of their own."

* * * *

THE tourist was visiting an Indian reservation.

"White man very glad to meet red man," he said to the chief. "White man hopes big chief is feeling very good."

"Hi, fellows," shouted the Indian to his followers, "come and listen to this guy. He's great!"

* * * *

THE little boy was asked if he knew who Atlas was.

"A giant who was supposed to support the world," answered the boy.

"Oh, he supported the world, did he?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, who supported Atlas?"

"I expect he must have married a rich wife".

* * * *

"SO your name is Muggins?"

"Yes".

"And you want to change it to Savoy. Tell me why you want it changed."

"Well, to tell the truth, it was my wife's idea. She thinks we ought to have the same name that is on our spoons."

* * * *

A MAN appeared at the gate of a nudist colony, rang the bell and waited.

From inside: "What do you want?"

"I want to join."

"You can't join with that blue suit on."

"It isn't a blue suit, I'm just cold."

* * * *

"WHEN this vacuum flask is filled it will keep things hot for you indefinitely," remarked the salesman to the tired-looking little man at the counter.

"No thanks," he replied retreating hastily. "I married something like that."

* * * *

A NEW warder was on duty at the prison and was conducting a prisoner to his cell. They came to a corner of the corridor, which owing to alterations being made, was rather dark, a screen being over the nearest window.

"Look out!" warned the official. "There's a step here!"

"Cut your cackle, mate!" muttered the prisoner. "I knew that step before you were born."

"THAT snapshot of me proves that the camera doesn't lie."

"Still, it needn't have been quite so candid."

* * * *

AFTER six weeks' stay, M'Nab grudgingly gave the hotel porter a shilling.

"Ye know, when I was in Paris tips cost me nigh on ten shillings," he said.

"Were you there many years, sir?"

* * * *

A LITTLE boy in an American school refused to sew, thinking it beneath the dignity of a ten-year-old.

"George Washington sewed," said the principal, "and do you consider yourself better than George Washington?"

"I don't know; time will tell," said the boy, seriously.

* * * *

A CROWD had gathered round a little man who was uttering strange noises.

"Now what's all this about?" inquired the policeman who came up to find out the cause of the commotion.

"I'm not doing any 'arm, sir," said the little man. "I'm only a bird-imitator."

"A bird-imitator, are you?" asked the policeman. "Well, then, let's see you 'op it."

HE eyed his friend's car critically.

"How much did you pay for that?"

"Well, to tell you the truth, I didn't pay anything. A pal of mine gave it to me."

"There you are—I told you you'd get caught!!"

* * * *

"I HEAR Robinson had his first game at billiards with you last night," said Gugley. "Bit of a joke, I'll bet!

"It was beyond a joke, believe me!" replied Mugley. "Every time it was his knock we had to have two in the slips and one on the boundary."

* * * *

THE minister was walking along a country road in the early hours of the morning when he came upon an old man in a long nightshirt and wearing a red nightcap.

"It's a fine morning, Donald!" the minister exclaimed.

"Aye!" Donald replied, "I'll awa' in an' rise!"

* * * *

A NAUGHTY little fellow had been found out by his teacher, and was being given a long lecture. Judging by the interested look on his face, she thought she was making the desired impression, but suddenly the youth exclaimed "I say, teacher, it's your lower jaw that moves, isn't it?"

NEWLYWED was boasting about his young wife.

"You know," he said, "my wife is so economical that after she changes the goldfish water we have fish soup for two days."

* * * *

THE farmer had been losing his ducks, and in due course a neighbour was hauled into court for stealing them. The farmer reiterated time after time that he had seen the ducks in his neighbour's yard.

A local lawyer questioned this.

"I do not think you can say definitely that the ducks in his yard are yours," he said. "Ducks are very much alike. I have some ducks in my own yard like the ones you say are yours."

"No doubt," said the farmer. "Them ducks aren't the only one's Ah've had pinched lately."

* * * *

AN Irishman wanted to take his donkey by train, so when he got to the station he asked where he should put it.

"At the back of the train," the stationmaster told him.

The Irishman then got into his carriage and after about an hour's travelling he asked, "And how fast might we be goin' now?"

"About sixty miles an hour," he was told.

"Begorra!" he exclaimed. "My Neddy must be steppin' out!"

Our Humorist At Large

Farmer: "What be you doing up there?"

Evacuee: "Gavering watercresses, sir."

"Wot do you think of that? After all his father's done for 'im 'is only ambition is to be a policeman."

"Wot's old Ginger battin' first for. 'E ain't never done nothin'.

"Oh! Ain't 'e! Last season he threw in a ball wot 'Ammond 'ad 'it for four—anyway!"

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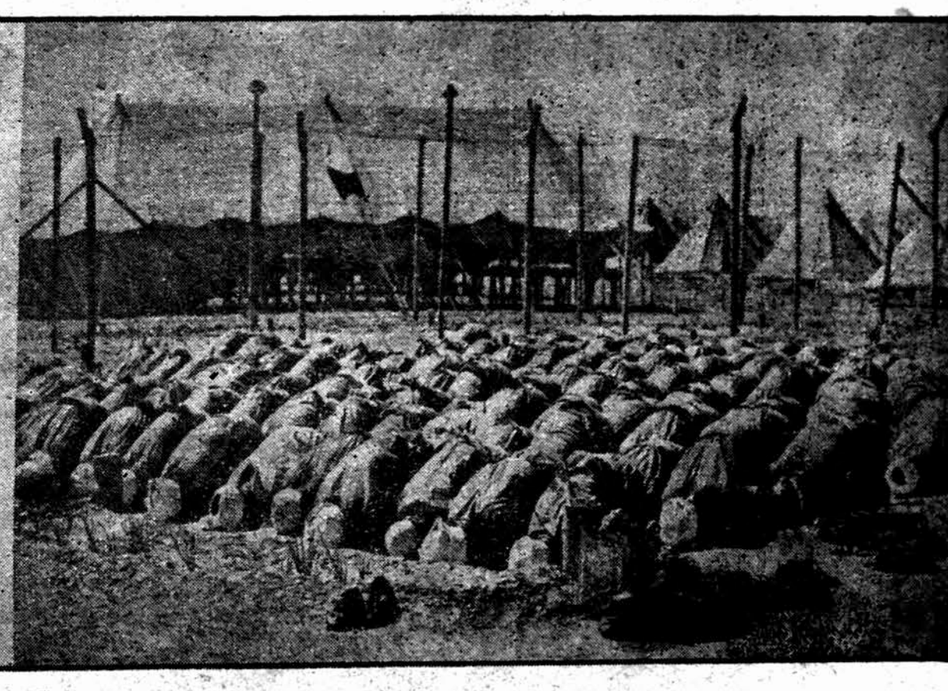
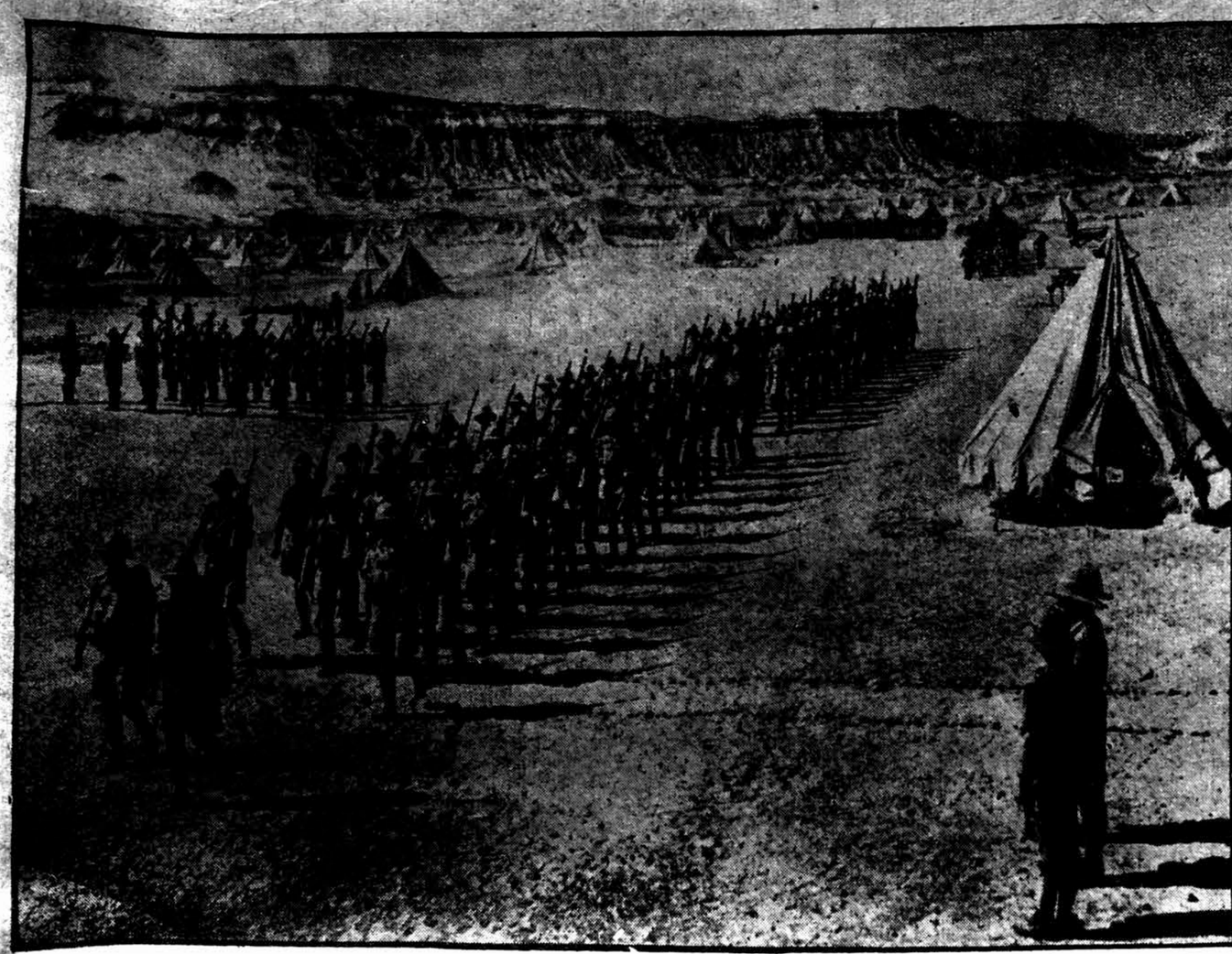


(Left) Sayed Idris, leader of Sennussi tribe, chatting to some of the Muslim prisoners of war in Libya.

(Right) The prisoners of war at prayer in their camp, during the visit of Sayed Idris.



★

Many reinforcements have arrived in Egypt and are now training to get used to their new surroundings and accustom themselves to marching in the desert. Here is a detachment of newly arrived troops leaving camp for a route march.

★

★

"VILLAGE DANCERS"

(Photo by Miss Wahida Aziz)

★

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